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FRENCH AND ENGLISH
GRAMMAR,

WITH COPIOUS AND EASY EXERCISES.

PURPOSELY WRITTEN FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND PRIVATE
TEACHERS.

By P. DROZ.

Author of a Grammar of French, and of a Grammar of English.

J. F. BARNES.

LONDON :

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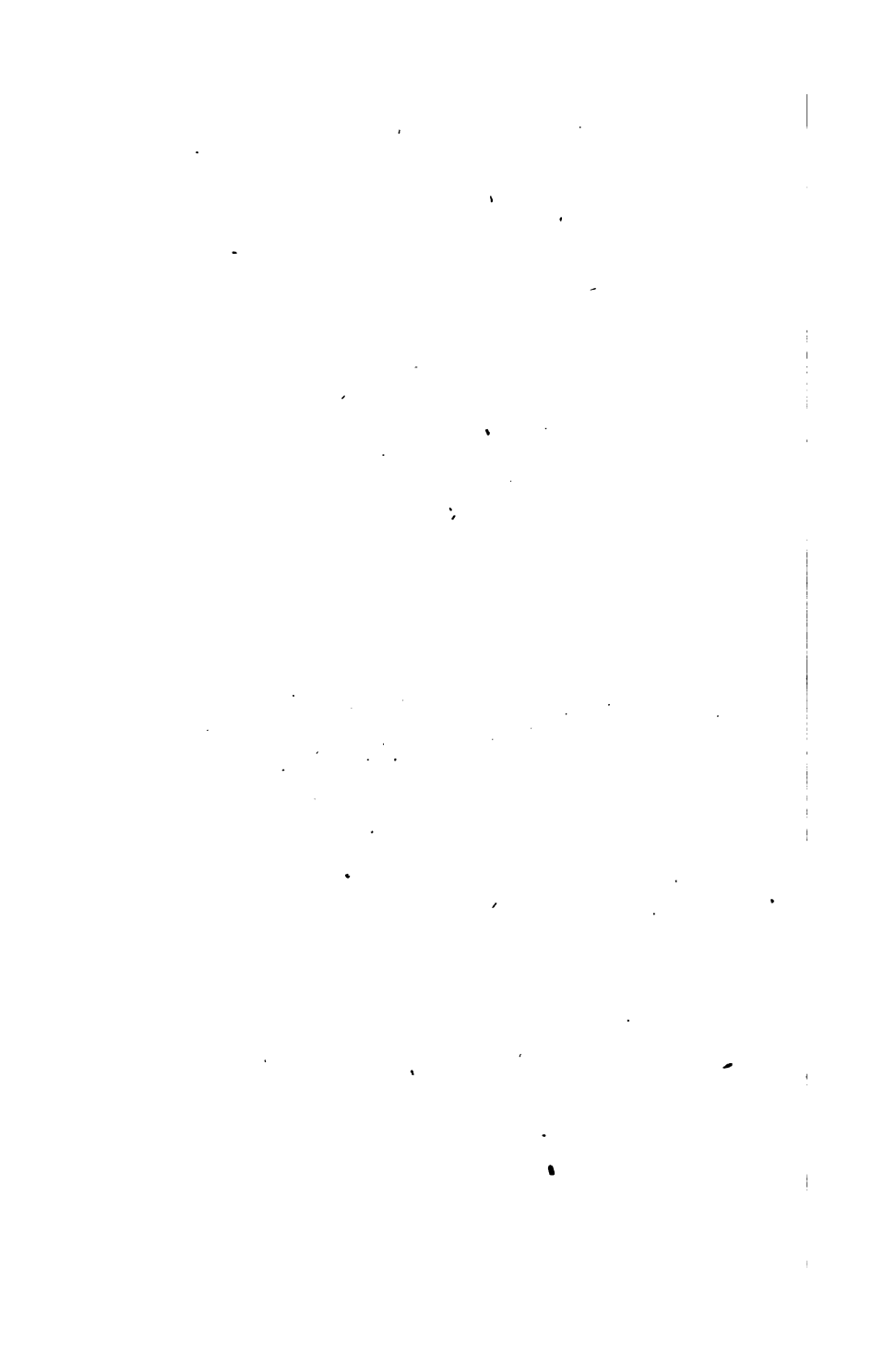
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A

FRENCH AND ENGLISH GRAMMAR,

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By P. DROZ.

"La Grammaire exerce et facilite les opérations de l'esprit."

J. J. ROUSSEAU.

LONDON :

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—
1842.

EXPLANATION OF THE MARKS AND ABBREVIATIONS MADE USE OF IN THIS WORK.

m. is for the masculine gender.

f, for feminine.

(a) (b) etc. (1) (2) etc., indicate the rule.

∞ words marked so, are omitted in French.

— words marked so, are spelled the same in both languages.

ERRATA.

P. 8, Line 13, read *men, women*, instead of *man, woman*.

P. 15, the last line but one, read the *t* is not doubled when preceded by *a, n, r, or u*, instead of *the t is not doubled when preceded by the letter n*.

P. 35, Line 2, read *c'est moi qui le fis*, instead of *c'est moi qui le fit*.



R. NICHOLSON, PRINTER, STOCKTON.

P R E F A C E .

My object in writing the present little work, has been to simplify the French Grammar, to adapt the explanations to the feeble capacities of the young, and to smooth the various difficulties which beginners have to encounter.

It is generally admitted that the best means of acquiring a foreign language, are those which we unconsciously adopt in the attainment of our own, that is to say, residing in the country in which it is spoken, and conversing with the natives, so as insensibly to commit to memory a certain number of expressions of frequent occurrence, by hearing them constantly repeated. The most effectual method, therefore, of accomplishing, as far as possible, the same end at home, must be to supply the teacher with materials for acting on this principle. I have accordingly accompanied every rule of this Grammar, with words and sentences which a person residing in France, would hear daily.

iv.

As the French verbs are attended with difficulties, I have given numerous Exercises on the primitive and derivative tenses, on the plan now adopted in most of the public schools, both in France and Switzerland.

The participles which so often perplex, not only foreigners, but the natives themselves, offer few difficulties when studied on the plan of the celebrated T. FIGUET, which I have adopted.

Should this little work be found to answer the purpose intended, of facilitating in any degree, the acquisition of the French language, I shall consider myself amply rewarded for my labour.

P. DROZ.

FRENCH GRAMMAR.

PART I.

INTRODUCTION.

FRENCH Grammar is the art of speaking and writing the French Language in a correct manner.

The French Alphabet consists of twenty-five letters; six vowels : a, e, i, o, u, y, and nineteen consonants : b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z.

Vowels are letters that form a sound when uttered alone, that is, without the assistance of any other letter.

Consonants are those letters which do not form a sound till joined to a vowel.

Vowels are either long or short.

The long vowels are those upon which we drawl in pronouncing them, as in *pâté, même, épître, apôtre, flûte*.

The short vowels are those that are uttered quickly, as in *patte, bec, petite, mode, dispute*.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE SUBSTANTIVE.

A substantive is a word which serves to express the names of persons or things, as *Pierre*, Peter; *homme*, man; *livre*, book.

Substantives are either common, proper, or collective.

The substantive common is that which is used to name all individuals or things of the same kind, as *homme*, man; *table*, table, etc.

The substantive proper is that which applies to one person or one thing only, as *Jean*, John; *Londres*, London; *la France*, France, etc.

The substantive collective is that which, though in the singular, presents to the mind the idea of a collection of objects of the same kind, as *une forêt*, a forest.

There are two genders, the masculine and the feminine.

The masculine gender belongs to men and animals of the male kind; the feminine gender belongs to women and animals of the female kind.*

There are two numbers, the singular and the plural.

The singular number relates to one object only, as *un roi*, a king; *un livre*, a book.

* As the French language has no neuter gender, all substantives are either of the masculine or feminine gender.

The plural number relates to more than one object, as *des rois*, kings ; *des livres*, books.

There are substantives which are never used in the plural, as *la faim*, the hunger ; *la santé*, the health, etc. ; and others that are never used in the singular, as *les funérailles*, the funeral ; *les pleurs*, the tears.

OF THE FORMATION OF THE PLURAL.

(a) The plural number of substantives is formed by adding *s* to the singular, as,

<i>le livre</i> ,	the book.
<i>les livres</i> ,	the books.

(b) Substantives ending in *s*, *x*, *z*, preserve the same termination in the plural, as,

<i>un fils</i> ,	a son ;	<i>des fils</i> ,	sons.
<i>une noix</i> ,	a walnut ;	<i>des noix</i> ,	walnuts.
<i>un nez</i> ,	a nose ;	<i>des nez</i> ,	noses.

(c) Substantives ending in *au*, *eu*, *ou*, take *x* instead of *s* :

<i>un chapeau</i> ,	a hat ;	<i>des chapeaux</i> ,	hats.
<i>un feu</i> ,	a fire ;	<i>des feux</i> ,	fires.
<i>un chou</i> ,	a cabbage ;	<i>des choux</i> ,	cabbages.

EXCEPTIONS.

<i>un matou</i> ,	a great cat ;	<i>des matous</i> ,	great cats.
<i>un clou</i> ,	a nail ;	<i>des clous</i> ,	nails.
<i>un trou</i> ,	a hole ;	<i>des trous</i> ,	holes.
<i>un sou</i> ,	a penny ;	<i>des sous</i> ,	pence.
<i>un licou</i> ,	a halter ;	<i>des lieus</i> ,	halters.

OF THE SUBSTANTIVE.

<i>un filou,</i>	a sharper;	<i>des filous,</i>	sharpers.
<i>un cou,</i>	a neck;	<i>des coues,</i>	necks.

(d) Substantives ending in *al* and *ail*, have their plural in *aux*, as,

<i>un cheval,</i>	a horse;	<i>des chevaux,</i>	horses.
<i>un mal,</i>	an evil;	<i>des maux,</i>	evils.
<i>un travail</i>	a work;	<i>des travaux,</i>	works.

EXCEPTIONS,

<i>un bal,</i>	a ball,	<i>des bals,</i>	balls.
<i>un sérail,</i>	a seraglio;	<i>des sérails,</i>	seraglios.
<i>un détail,</i>	an account;	<i>des détails,</i>	accounts.
<i>un gouvernail,</i>	a helm;	<i>des gouvernails,</i>	helms.
<i>un éventail,</i>	a fan;	<i>des éventails,</i>	fans.
<i>un bocal,</i>	a decanter;	<i>des bocals,</i>	decanter.

(e) The following substantives cannot be brought to any established rule :

<i>un aïeul,</i>	a grandfather;	<i>des aïeux,</i>	grandfathers.
<i>bétail,</i>	cattle;	<i>des bestiaux,</i>	cattle.
<i>ail,</i>	garlic;	<i>aïls,</i>	garlic.
<i>oeil,</i>	eye;	<i>yeux,</i>	eyes.
<i>ciel,</i>	sky;	<i>cieux,</i>	skies.

Oeil, ciel, when used in a figurative sense, follow the general rule :

<i>des oeils de boeuf,</i>	oval windows.
<i>des ciels de lits,</i>	bed testers.

les ciels d'un tableau, the sky of a picture.

(f) Substantives of more than one syllable, ending in *nt*, generally form their plural by changing the *t* into *s*, as,

<i>un enfant,</i>	a child;	<i>des enfans,</i>	children.
<i>un présent,</i>	a present;	<i>des présens,</i>	presents.

EXERCISES ON THE SUBSTANTIVE. 5

Substantives that have but one syllable are excepted ;
the *t* being never suppressed in the plural.

<i>un gant,</i> a glove ;	<i>des gants,</i> gloves.
<i>un pont,</i> a bridge ;	<i>des ponts,</i> bridges.

EXERCISES ON THE SUBSTANTIVE.

(a) My books. My brothers. My boxes. Two
Mes livre. frère. boîte. Deux
spoons. Several forests. Two lessons. Three towers.
cuillère. Plusieurs forêt. Deux leçon. Trois tour.
Four angels. Five caves. Six trees. Seven stars.
Quatre ange. Cinq antre. Six arbre. Sept étoile
Eight corpses. Nine circles. Ten rivers.
Huit cadavre. Neuf cercle. Dix fleuve.

(b) A nut. Some nuts. A voice. Some voices.
Une noix. Des Une voix.
A son. Your sons. A nose. Some noses. A hero.
Un fils. Vos Un nez. Un héros.
Some heroes.

Des

(c) A hat. Two hats. The boat. The boats.
chapeau. Le bateau. Les
A picture. Some pictures. A castle. Some
Un tableau. château.
castles. The ship. Some ships. A cabbage.
Le vaisseau. Un chou.
Two cabbages. The curtains. The knees. Six nails.
Les rideau. Les genou clou.

6 EXERCISES ON THE SUBSTANTIVE.

The plays. Some jewels. Four pence. Two halters.

Les jeu. bijou. Quatre sou. licou.

Some vows.

vœu.

(d) A horse. Some horses. An hospital.
cheval. hôpital.

Several hospitals. The skin of animals. The

Plusieurs La peau des animal. Les

skins of animals. Several generals. The evils of
général. Les mal de la

war. The tribunals. The balls. Three seraglios

guerre. Les tribunal. bal. sérail.

Several fans. Several decanters.

éventail. bocal.

(e) Your grandfathers. The kingdom of heaven. My

Vos aïeul. Le royaume du ciel. Mes

forefathers. The eyes of a boy. Several oval windows.

aïeul. Les oeil d'un garçon.

Some garlic. In their eyes.

Des ail. Dans leurs oeil.

(f) Some compliments. Beautiful teeth. Some

Des ——— De belles dent. Des

talents. Upon the bridges. The children.

——— Sur les pont. Les enfant.

RECAPITULATION.

Two hospitals. Several horses. Three pictures.

(d) *cheval. (d) tableau. (c)*

Those houses. My gloves. Those voices. Your
Ces maison. (a) Mes gant. (f) (b)
 boats. By their works. Give me my fans,
bateau (c) Par leurs travail. (d) Donnez-moi mes (d)
 Several presents. The bolts. Some girls. Some
présent. (f) verrou. (c) Des fille. (a)
 walnuts. A walnut. Several castles. Two horses.
noix. (b) Une (c) Deux (d)
 A carpet. Some carpets. A discourse. Some discourses.
Un tapis. (b) Un discours. (b)
 The gods. Three boats. Seven horses. Two balls.
Dieu. (c) Trois (c) Sept (d) bal. (d)
 The evils of war. The eyes of a horse. The
Les mal de la guerre. Les oeil (e) d'un Les
 tribunals. The hands. The stars. The hospitals.
tribunal. (d) Les main. (a) Les étoile. (a) Les (d)
 The skins of animals. The seraglio of the Turks.
Les peaux des animal. (d) Les sérail (d) des Turc.
 My forefathers. The Generals. The skins.
Mes aieul. (e) Les (d) Les peau. (c)

CHAPTER II.

OF THE ARTICLE.

The French Article is a little word which indicates the gender and the number of the substantive before which it is placed.

(a) The definite article *the* is rendered into French by *le, la, l', les*.

Le is placed before substantives of the masculine gender, as,

<i>le père,</i>	the father.
<i>le livre,</i>	the book.

La is used before substantives of the feminine gender, as,

<i>la mère,</i>	the mother.
<i>la table,</i>	the table.

L' is used before substantives of either gender, beginning with a vowel, or an *h* mute, as,

<i>l'ame, f,</i>	the soul.
<i>l'homme, m,</i>	the man.

Les is prefixed to substantives plural, whether masculine or feminine, as,

<i>les hommes,</i>	the man.
<i>les femmes,</i>	the woman.

(b) The indefinite article *a* or *an*, is rendered into French by *un* or *une*. *Un* is used before a substantive masculine, and *une* before a substantive feminine, as,

<i>un homme,</i>	a man.
<i>une femme,</i>	a woman.

(c) The partitive article *some* or *any*, is rendered into French by *du, de la, de l', des*, according to the gender and number of the substantive to which it is joined.

Du is placed before substantives of the masculine gender, as,

<i>*du vin,</i>	some wine.
-----------------	------------

* *De* is used instead of *du*, when the substantive is preceded by an adjective, as, *de bon pain*, some good bread, and not *du bon pain*.

De la is used before substantives of the feminine gender, as,

de la viande, some meat.

De l' is used before substantives of either gender, beginning with a vowel, or an *h* mute, as,

de l'argent, some money.

de l'honneur, some honour.

Des is placed before substantives plural, whether masculine or feminine, as,

des hommes, some men.

des femmes, some women.

(*d*) *Of, of the, from the,* are rendered into French by *du, de la, de l', des,* according to the gender and number of the substantives they precede, as,

la sagesse du père, the wisdom † *of the* father.

la bonté de la mère, the goodness *of the* mother.

l'utilité de l'argent, the use *of* money.

la bonté des filles, the goodness *of* girls.

la bonté des garçons, the goodness *of* boys.

(*e*) *To or to the,* is rendered into French by *au, à la, à l', aux,* according to the gender and number of the substantives they precede.

Au is placed before substantives of the masculine gender, as,

donnez-le au père, give it *to the* father.

† *Of, from,* are rendered into French by *de,* when they are followed either by a demonstrative, a possessive, or a numeral adjective, as, *de cette ville,* of or from this town; *de mon père,* of or from my father; *d'un père,* of a father.

A la is used before substantives of the feminine gender, as,

donnez-le à la mère, give it to *the* mother.

A l' is used before substantives of either gender, beginning with a vowel, or an *h* mute, as,

donnez-le à l'enfant, give it to *the* child.

donnez-le à l'homme, give it to *the* man.

Aux is placed before substantives plural, whether masculine or feminine, as,

donnez-le aux hommes, give it to *the* men.

donnez-le aux femmes, give it to *the* women.

EXERCISES ON THE ARTICLE.

(a) The father. The mother. The brothers. The sisters. The milk. The water. The children. The virtue.
père. mère. frère. soeur. lait. m eau. f enfant. vertu. f
 The amiability. The study. The apples.

amabilité. étude. pomme.

(b) An officer. A queen. A woman. A man.
officier. reine. femme. homme.
 A table. An ornament. A book. A pen. A boat.
—f ornement. m m plume. f m
 A box. A road. An army.
boîte. f route. f armée. f

(c) Some bread. Some good bread. Some water.
pain. m () eau. f*

Some horses. Some bad horses. Some ink. Some

(*) *mauvais.* *encre. f*

flowers. Some money. Have you any bread. Have

fleur. f *avez-vous m*

you any good bread. Some beer. Have you any good

(*) *bière. f*

beer. Some cinnamon. Have you any letters. I have

cannelle. f *Avez-vous lettre. j' ai*

pigeons. Have you any bottles.

bouteille.

(d) The justice of the king. The goodness of my

justice f *roi. f* (†)

father. The beauty of the queen. The use of money.

beauté f *reine. usage m*

The wisdom of the princess. The father of the child.

sagesse f *prince. enfant.*

The tenderness of the Mothers. The beauty of flowers.

tendresse. f *beauté f fleur. f*

The horses of princes The horses of this prince. The

prince. (†)

dogs of hunters. The goodness of my brother. The

chien chasseur. bonté mon.

beauty of that town. The wisdom of a king.

beauté citte ville. sagesse, f *roi.*

(e) To the garden. To the room. To the officer.

jardin. m *chambre. f* *officier.*

To the fathers. To market. An ornament to society.

marché. m *ornement m* *société. f*

To the servant. To the ladies. To the prince. To
servante. f *dame.*
 the princess. To the girl. To study. To the child.
fille. étude. f *enfant m*
 To women. To men. To honour. To the harmony.
femme. homme. honneur. harmonie. f
 To the man. To the woman.
homme. femme.

RECAPITULATION.

Give me some silver. Give the gold to the boy.
Donnez-moi (c) argent. m *or m (e) garçon.*
 Bring the knives and the forks to the servant.
Apportez (a) couteau et fourchette (e)
 Bring me some flowers. Send the horses to the princes.
moi (c) fleur Envoyez (e)
 Bring some water to the ladies. I have silver and gold.
(c) eau (e) dame J' ai (c) (c) or. m
 He has admired the beauty of the church. I have given
Il a admiré f (d) église. f donné
 some pictures to the queen. I come from church. I
(c) (e) reine. Je viens (d) J'
 have a garden. The beauty of a garden, From a gar-
ai (b) m f (†) m (†)
 • den. To a garden. I have a knife and fork.
(e) (b) couteau m fourchette. f
 She has given the flowers to the girls. He has given
Elle a donné (e) fille. Il

the horses to the king. He has fine apples. Some
 (e) *roi.* (*) *belles pomme.* (*)
 beautiful gardens. To a woman. The beauty of horses.
beaux jardin. m (b) *beauté* f (d) m
 Some meat. The decision of that man. The death of
 (c) *viande.* f ——— f *cet* *mort* f (d)
 the mother. The death of a child. The death of my
mère. f (†) *enfant.* m f (†)
 children. The humanity of that action. A glove. Some
humanité. f *cette* ——— *gant.* m (c)
 gloves. To the honour. To the harmony of music.
 (c) *honneur.* m *harmonie* (d) *musique.*
 The eloquence of the orators. From the church. To
 ——— (d) *orateur.* (d) *église.* f
 the church. That man is an ornament to society. I
 f *Cet* *est* (b) m *société.* f
 have received a letter from a friend. I have a brother
reçu (b) *lettre* f *amis.* f (b)
 and a sister. The master of an inn.
sœur. *maître* (b) *auberge.* f
 Send me some money. They have oranges. The
Envoyez-moi (c) *Ils ont* (c)
 skin of animals. The birds of heaven. The evils
peau f (d) *oiseau* m (d) *ciel.* m *mal*
 of war. The fans of my mother. Give my fans to
 (d) *guerre.* f *Donnez* (e)
 my sisters.
sœurs.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE ADJECTIVE.

The adjective is a word used to express the quality of the substantive, as, *un bon garçon, une méchante fille*, a good boy, a naughty girl; the words *bon, méchante*, are adjectives, because they express certain qualities of the substantives *garçon, fille*.

In French, the adjective agrees with the substantive to which it is joined, as, *un homme pieux, une femme pieuse*, a pious man, a pious woman.

FORMATION OF THE FEMININE OF ADJECTIVES.

(a) Every adjective not ending with *e* mute, is made feminine by adding one to its masculine termination, as,

grand, grande, great.
méchant, méchante, wicked.

Adjectives ending with *e* mute, have no variation in their feminine, as,

un jeune homme, a young man.
une jeune femme, a young woman.

Other adjectives form their feminine according to their termination, as in the following table :

Adjectives ending in	Form their Feminine in
(b) el or eil	le, as <i>tel, telle</i> , such. le, <i>pareil, pareille</i> , like.
(c) n	ne, <i>bon, bonne</i> , good.
(d) s	se, <i>gros, grosse</i> , big.
(e) t*	te. <i>sot, sotte</i> , foolish.
(f) f	ve, <i>neuf, neuve</i> , new.
(g) x	se, <i>dangereux, dangereuse</i> , dangerous.
(h) c	he, <i>blanc, blanche</i> , white.
(i) eur	euse, <i>trompeur, trompeuse</i> , deceitful.
(k) érieur †	e, <i>supérieur, supérieure</i> , superior.

EXCEPTIONS.

Terminations in n.

(l) <i>Mahométan, Mahométane,</i>	Mahometan.
<i>Malin,</i>	<i>maligne,</i> malicious.
<i>benin,</i>	<i>bénigne,</i> benevolent.
<i>orphelin,</i>	<i>orpheline,</i> orphan.

Terminations in s.

(m) <i>mauvais,</i>	<i>mauvaise,</i>	bad.
<i>tiers,</i>	<i>tierce,</i>	third.
<i>niais,</i>	<i>niaise,</i>	silly.
<i>ras,</i>	<i>rase,</i>	plain.
<i>frais,</i>	<i>fraîche.</i>	fresh.

Terminations in t.

(n) <i>discret,</i>	<i>discrète,</i>	discret.
<i>secret,</i>	<i>secrète,</i>	secret.

* The t is not doubled when preceded by an n : *prudent, prudente*.† *Meilleur* forms its feminine in the same manner.

<i>inquiet,</i>	<i>inquiète,</i>	uneasy.
<i>complet,</i>	<i>complète,</i>	complete.
<i>prêt,</i>	<i>prête,</i>	ready.
<i>dévoit,</i>	<i>dévote,</i>	devout.
<i>bigot,</i>	<i>bigote,</i>	bigoted.

Terminations in s.

(o) <i>doux,</i>	<i>douce,</i>	sweet.
<i>roux,</i>	<i>rousse,</i>	reddish.
<i>faux,</i>	<i>fausse,</i>	false.
<i>vieux,</i>	<i>vieille,</i>	old.

Terminations in c.

(p) <i>public,</i>	<i>publique,</i>	public.
<i>caduc,</i>	<i>caduque,</i>	decaying.
<i>grec,</i>	<i>grecque,</i>	greek.
<i>turc,</i>	<i>turque,</i>	turkish.

(q) The following adjectives cannot be comprised under any rule :

<i>long,</i>	<i>longue,</i>	long.
<i>favori,</i>	<i>favorite,</i>	favorite.
<i>vengeur,</i>	<i>vengeresse,</i>	avenging.
<i>gouverneur,</i>	<i>gouvernante,</i>	a governor.
<i>serviteur,</i>	<i>servante,</i>	a servant.
<i>pêcheur,</i>	<i>pécheresse,</i>	a sinner.

FORMATION OF THE PLURAL OF ADJECTIVES.

(r) The plural of adjectives is formed by adding *s* to the singular, as,

<i>bon,</i>	<i>bons,</i>	good.
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Adjectives ending in *au, ou*, take *x* instead of *s*, as,

<i>beau,</i>	<i>beaux,</i>	fine.
<i>fou,</i>	<i>foux,</i>	foolish.

(s) Most of the adjectives ending in *al* have their plural in *aux*, as,

<i>égal,</i>	<i>égaux,</i>	equal.
<i>original,</i>	<i>originaux,</i>	original.

OF THE PLACE OF ADJECTIVES.

(v) In French the adjective is generally placed after the substantive; as, *un chapeau blanc*, a white hat; but the following are placed before the substantive:

<i>gros,</i>	big.	<i>bon,</i>	good.
<i>grand,</i>	great.	<i>brave,</i>	brave.
<i>petit,</i>	little.	<i>méchant,</i>	wicked.
<i>beau,</i>	handsome.	<i>mauvais,</i>	bad.
<i>joli,</i>	pretty.	<i>meilleur,</i>	better.
<i>jeune,</i>	young.	<i>moindre,</i>	less.
<i>cher,</i>	dear.	<i>saint,</i>	holy.
<i>vrai,</i>	true.	<i>vieux,</i>	old.

EXERCISES ON THE ADJECTIVES.

Of the formation of the Feminine of Adjectives.

(a) A polite woman.	A great	city.	A small
<i>poli</i>	<i>grand (v)</i>	<i>ville. f</i>	<i>petit (v)</i>
house.	A holy man.	A bold action.	An imprudent
<i>maison. f</i>	<i>saint (v)</i>	<i>hardi — f</i>	———

family. A little woman. A great garden. A great
famille. f (v) jardin. m
 house. A constant friend. A constant resolution.
maison. f — ami. m résolution. f

A pretty girl.

joli fille.

(b) A natural action. A fine town. A cruel man.
naturel f bel (v) ville. f —

A cruel woman. A natural opinion. A natural sentiment.
 — f — m

A mutual affection. A cruel girl. A civil action. A
mutuel — f fille. — f

vile insect. A vile action.

vil (v) — m — f

(c) A good man. A good woman. An old
bon (v) ancien (v)

acquaintance. The Italian music. A Pagan ceremony.
connaissance. f Italien musique. f païen cérémonie. f

He is of a malicious disposition.

Il est malin (l) — f

(d) Large apples. A thick forest. Two bad horses.
gros (v) f épais f mauvais. (m)

He has a bad stable.

a écurie. f

(e) He is foolish. She is foolish. A dumb woman.
est sot. muet

A devout woman. A secret action. She is ready.
dévoit (n) secret (n) — f prêt. (n)

She is very discreet.

très-discret. (n)

- (*r*) A new gown. A new hat. A lively imagination.
neuf robe. f m vif — f
 He is not attentive. She is not attentive. An instructive
attentif. instructif
 history. An instructive book. A revengeful disposition.
histoire. f instructif m vindicatif — f
 (*g*) Dangerous neighbours. A happy man. A happy
Dangereux voisin. m heureux
 woman. A jealous man. A jealous woman. Dangerous
femme. jaloux Dangereux
 roads. A sweet girl. A false friend. A false
route. f doux (o) fille. faux (o) ami. m
 friend. An old man. An old woman.
f vieux (v) (o)
 (*h*) A white horse. A white house. The road
blanc cheval. m f route f
 is not dry. The public good. Public tranquillity.
sec. — (p) bien. m (p) tranquillité. f
 A Turkish woman. A Grecian woman.
Turc (p) Grec (p)

Of the formation of the Plural of Adjectives.

Two white horses. Your sisters are prudent, wise,
 (*r*) *m Vos soeur son prudent(r) sage*
 and good*. Those ladies are handsome and young.
et Ces dame sont bel (r) jeune.

* When a substantive is qualified by two or more adjectives, these adjectives must all be placed after the substantive.

That lady is rich and generous. Those ladies are rich

Cette riche généreux. (g) Ces (r)

and generous. These animals are cruel and revengeful.

Ces m sont (r) vindicatif.

Two beautiful vases.

beau — m.

RECAPITULATION.

A deceitful woman. Two good women. A large

trompeur (i) (c) grand (a)

house. An ambitious queen. The public opinion.

f ambitieux (g) reine. (p) — f

The mother is better than the daughter. The

est meilleur (k) que

flattering hope. My friend is superior to

flatteur (i) espérance. f amie f supérieur (k) à la

yours. A cruel father. A cruel mother. A superior

vôtre. — (b) père. (k)

power. The Pagan ceremonies. The Italian

puissance. f Païen (c) cérémonie. f Italien (e)

music. An immortal action. A benevolent

musique. f immortel (b) — f bénin (l)

disposition. A sensible young lady. An attentive girl.

— f sensé (a) (f)

A bitter apple. A civil answer. Two fat

amer (a) pomme. f civil réponse. f gras (d)

cows. Two fat oxen. A natural sentiment. A na-

vache. f boeuf. (b) — m

tural inclination. A high wall. A high mountain.

— f *haut* (v) mur. (a) *montagne*. f

Several beautiful hats. Several beautiful gowns. A

beau robe. f

long discourse. A long letter. A favourite boy. A

— (q) — m f (q)

favourite girl. A very bigoted woman. An old white

(n) (v)

house. A sweet disposition. A bad excuse. Melodious

f (o) — f (m) — f *mélodieux* (g)

voices. A natural inclination. An odious

voix. f (b) — f *odieux* (g)

comparison. The Pagan religion. They like

comparaison. f *Païen* (c) — f *Ils aiment*

sweet wines. That little girl is of a revengeful

(o) *vin*. m *Cette* (v) (f)

disposition. They are very active ladies. She is a

— f *sont très* (f) f

very lively girl. I have seen a Turkish lady. Cruel

très (f) *vu Turc* (p) (b)

and revengeful animals. It is a long and tedious road.

(f) *animal*. m *C'est long* (q) *ennuyeux* (g) f

Your sister is gentle, docile, and amiable. It is a

Votre doux (o) — *aimable*, *C'est*

good action. I have seen a delightful valley. Two

(c) — f *vu délicieux* (g) *vallée*. f

young ladies met an old woman. He bought

jeune (a) *rencontrèrent* (o) *acheta*

several good horses. She has an old house. He has a

(o) f

bad stable. That little girl is not attentive. We
 (m) *écurie*. f *Cette* (v) *attentif*. (f) *Nous*
 went into a dark room. It is my
allées dans obscur (a) *chambre*. f *ma*
 favourite walk. My father received several fine
 (q) *promenade*. f *reçut beau*
 pictures. I have bought an old hat and an old great-coat.
 — m *acheté vieux* m (o) *redingote*. f
 She was a bountiful queen. It is a good action. It
était bienfaisant (a) *C'est* (c) — f
 was a dangerous thought. The eldest has a lively
était (g) *pensée*. f *aîné vif* (f)
 imagination. I have lost my white handkerchief.
 — f *perdu* (h) *mouchoir*. m
 He has adopted a pernicious maxim. She is not a
adopté pernicieux (g) *maxime*. f
 sensible woman.
sensé (a)

OF THE DIFFERENT DEGREES OF SIGNIFICATION IN
 ADJECTIVES.

There are three degrees of signification in adjectives :
the positive, the comparative, and the superlative.

(a) The positive is the adjective without comparison :
Mon livre est beau. My book is beautiful.

The comparative is the adjective with comparison.
 When two objects are compared, the one may be equal,
 superior, or inferior to the other ; thence three sorts of

comparatives, namely : the comparative of equality, of inferiority, and of superiority.

(b) The comparative of equality is formed by placing *aussi* (as) before the adjective, and *que* (as) after it :

Mon livre est aussi beau | My book is *as* beautiful
que le vôtre. *as yours.*

(c) The comparative of superiority is formed by placing *plus* (more) before the adjective, and *que* (than) after it :

Mon livre est plus beau | My book is *more* beautiful
que le vôtre. *than yours.*

(d) The comparative of inferiority is formed by placing *moins* (less) before the adjective, and *que* (than) after it :

Mon livre est moins beau | My book is *less* beautiful
que le vôtre. *than yours.*

The superlative increases or diminishes to the utmost degree the signification of adjectives. There are two superlatives : the superlative absolute, and the superlative relative.

(e) The superlative absolute is formed by placing *fort*, *très*, *extrêmement*, (very, extremely) before the adjective :

Mon livre est extrêmement | My book is *extremely*
beau. *beautiful.*

(f) The superlative relative is formed by placing *le*, *la*, *les*, (the) before the comparative :

Mon livre est le plus beau | My book is *the* most
que j'aie jamais vu. *beautiful I ever saw.*

REMARK.—(g) Three adjectives and three adverbs are irregular in the formation of their comparatives and superlatives :

	Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Adject.	<i>bon</i> , good.	<i>meilleur</i> , better.	<i>le meilleur</i> , the best.
	<i>mauvais</i> , bad.	<i>pire</i> , worse.	<i>le pire</i> , the worst.
	<i>petit</i> , little.	<i>moindre</i> , less.	<i>le moindre</i> , the least.
Advb.	<i>bien</i> , well.	<i>mieux</i> , better.	<i>le mieux</i> , the best.
	<i>mal</i> , bad.	<i>pis</i> , worse.	<i>le pis</i> , the worst.
	<i>peu</i> , little.	<i>moins</i> , less.	<i>le moins</i> , the least.

We say, also, *plus mauvais*, *plus petit*, but never *plus bon*.

EXERCISES.

My brothers are learned. My brothers are as
Mes sont savant. (a) (b)
 learned as yours. My sisters are more learned than
les vôtres. (c)
 yours. My daughters are less learned than yours. It
(d) les vôtres. Il
 is as easy to do good as to do evil. Those
(b) aisé de faire le bien de le mal. Ces
 children are poor. The greatest pleasure I have is to
(a) (f) plaisir que j'aie c'est de
 do good. I am poorer than you. I am as poor as you.
(c) (b)
 The weather is finer to-day than yesterday. You were
temps m (c) hier.
 more happy in London than in Paris. London is more
(c) à m (c)
 populous than Paris. Paris is less populous than London.
peuplé m (d)
 Your sister is the cleverest girl I ever saw.
Votre (f) habile que je connoisse.

I am as rich as your mother. I am as learned as you.
Je suis (b) riche (b) savant
 She is not so tall as her sister. My cousin is more
aussi grand sa Ma f (c)
 handsome than your little sister. They are less polite
bel sont (d) poli f
 than you. The roads are better than they were.
route sont (g) n'étaient.
 She is less revengeful than her brother. My house is
(d) Ma f
 finer and larger than yours. Iron is one of the most
*(c) grand la vôtre. *Fer m un (f)*
 useful gifts of God. They are very courageous men.
utile dons Dieu. (e) courageux
 The lion is the strongest of all animals. My best
lion m (f) fort tous les Mon (g)
 friend is dead. Modesty is very rare. The horse is a
ami m mort. Modestie f (e) rare. m
 very useful animal.
(e) utile

OF POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES.

The possessive adjectives are so called because they denote an idea of possession.

MASC.	FEM.	PLUR.	
<i>mon,</i>	<i>ma,</i>	<i>mes,</i>	my.
<i>ton,</i>	<i>ta,</i>	<i>tes,</i>	thy.

* In French the article is used before all common substantives.

MASC.	FEM.	PLUR.	
<i>son,</i>	<i>sa,</i>	<i>ses,</i>	his, her, its.
<i>notre,</i>	<i>notre,</i>	<i>nos,</i>	our.
<i>votre,</i>	<i>votre,</i>	<i>vos,</i>	your.
<i>leur,</i>	<i>leur,</i>	<i>leurs,</i>	their.

REMARKS.—The possessive adjectives agree in gender and number with the substantives they precede :

*Mon père, *ma mère et mes sœurs,* my father, mother, and sisters.

(a) *Mon, ton, son,* are used instead of *ma, ta, sa,* before a feminine substantive, beginning with a vowel or an *h* mute, as : *mon âme, ton histoire,* my soul, my history, and not *ma âme, ta histoire.*

(b) When we speak to our relations,† we use *mon, ma, mes,* before the words *père, mère, fils, fille, sœur, enfant :*

Ma mère, où allez-vous ? mother, where are you going ?

Venez avec moi, ma sœur, come with me, sister.

Mon enfant, venez ici, child, come here.

When we speak to any body of their friends or relations, we add the qualifications‡ of *Monsieur, Madame, Mademoiselle,* to the possessive adjectives, *votre, vos :*

J'ai vu Monsieur votre père. I have seen your father.

Où est Madame votre mère ? where is your mother ?

Je ne connais pas Mesdemoiselles I do not know
vos sœurs. your sisters.

* In French these adjectives are repeated before every substantive.

† *Papa* and *Maman* are exceptions to this rule.

‡ These qualifications are also used before titles, as, *Monsieur le duc, Madame la comtesse.*

EXERCISES ON THE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE. 27

EXERCISES.

My grammar. My hand. My hands. My white
grammaire. f main. f
 cravat. My white horses. Their pride. Their
cravate. f m orgueil. m
 pen. Their pens. His son. Its colour. Its lus-
plume. f fils. couleur. f lus-
 tre. Her gloves. Her gowns. Our child. Her son
tre. m m robe. f fils
 is learned. What do you say, mother? He deplores
*savant. * dites (b) déplore*
 his fate. Her soul is elevated. Here I am, brother.
sort. m (a) ame f élevée. Me voici (b)
 Child, where are you? His house. His enemy. I
(b) où êtes f ennemi. m
 have invited your brother and sisters to dine with me.
invité à diner
 His shame is great. My ambition is greater than yours.
honte f — f la vôtre.
 Sister, give me a few apples. Your son. Your
(b) donnez-moi quelques pommes.
 sons. Her son. Her family. My soul. Thy history.
famille. f (a) ame. f (a) histoire. f
 My application. Their fidelity. Her gloves. Our
(a) — f fidélité. f
 friends. Her sister. Her affection. Her affliction.
(a) — f — f

28 OF DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES.

Her absurdities. What do you say, mother? Papa,
absurdité. f *mère?* (b) —
 will you come here.

OF DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES.

The demonstrative adjectives are so called from their pointing out the objects of which we speak.

Masc.	Sing.	Fem.	Sing.	Plur.	Masc. and Fem.
<i>Ce,</i>	<i>cet,</i>	<i>cette,</i>	this or that.	<i>Ces,</i>	these or those.

REMARKS.—The demonstrative adjectives agree in gender and number with the substantives they precede :

* *Ce garçon, cette fille.* This boy, that girl.

Ce is used before a consonant or an *h* aspirated, and *cet* before a vowel or an *h* mute :

<i>ce général,</i>	this or that general.
<i>ce héros,</i>	this or that hero.
<i>cet enfant,</i>	this or that child.
<i>cet homme,</i>	this or that man.

EXERCISES.

I speak to that girl. This book is for you. These
parle m *pour*
 houses are old. That woman is unhappy. These
 f *sont* malheureux.

* These adjectives are repeated before every substantive: *je parle à cet homme, et à cette femme,* I speak to that man and woman.

EXERCISES ON DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES. 29

men are my brothers. These ladies are my sisters.
homme sont

This tree is near my house. That man, that woman,
arbre m près de f

and those children are not related to me. That
enfant ne me sont pas de parent.

history is very much esteemed. The goodness of that
histoire f estimée. bonté f

woman. The wisdom of those men. This man. That
sagesse f

woman. That hero. That skilful man. The absurdity
héros. habile absurdité f

of that question. These flowers. That honour. The
— f honneur. m

dangers of that war. The beauty of that palace.
dangers guerre. f f palais. m

These books are useful. That history. These knives.
m utile. f m

The description of that country. The injustice of that
— f pays. m — f

action. The beauty of those pictures.

— f f m

OF NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

Numeral adjectives are so called from their adding to the substantive an idea either of number or order.

There are two sorts of numeral adjectives : the cardinal and the ordinal.

The cardinal numeral adjectives are : *un, deux, trois, dix, vingt, cent, deux cents*, etc.

The ordinal numeral adjectives are : *premier, second, troisième, dixième, centième*, etc.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE PRONOUNS.

Pronouns are words which are used instead of substantives or nouns, to avoid the too frequent repetition of them. Thus instead of saying : *j'ai plusieurs jardins, mais mes jardins, sont moins grands que vos jardins*, we say : *j'ai plusieurs jardins, mais ils sont moins grands que les vôtres* ; I have several gardens, but they are less than yours.

There are six sorts of pronouns : the *personal*, the *possessive*, the *demonstrative*, the *relative*, the *interrogative*, and the *indefinite*.

OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Personal pronouns are so called because they seem to represent the three persons in a more special manner than any of the other pronouns.

The pronouns of the first person represent the person or persons who speak ; they are :

<i>Je,</i>	I.
<i>me or moi,</i>	me or to me.
<i>nous,</i>	we, or us.

The pronouns of the second person represent the person or persons to whom we speak ; they are :

<i>tu,</i>	thou.
<i>te</i> or <i>toi,</i>	thee or to thee.
<i>vous,</i>	you.

The pronouns of the third person represent the persons or things of which we speak ; they are :

<i>il,</i>	he or it.	<i>les,</i>	them.
<i>ils,</i>	they.	<i>lui,</i>	him, or to him ; her, or to her.
<i>elle,</i>	she, or it.	<i>leur,</i>	them, or to them.
<i>elles,</i>	they.	<i>se, soi,</i>	himself, herself, themselves.
<i>le,</i>	him, or it.	<i>en,</i>	of him, of her, of them, of it, at it.
<i>la,</i>	her, or it.	<i>y,</i>	to him, to her, to it.

THE RIGHT PLACING OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

(a) Personal pronouns, used as nominative pronouns, are placed before the verb :

<i>Je suis malade,</i>	I am ill.
<i>Il arriva hier,</i>	he arrived yesterday.

EXCEPTIONS.

When there is an interrogation, the nominative pronoun is placed after the verb :

<i>Avez-vous du pain ?</i>	have you any bread ?
<i>Ont-elles de l'argent ?</i>	have they any money ?

When the verb ends in a vowel, the letter *t*, between two hyphens, is placed between the verb and the pronouns, to avoid the disagreeable sound of two vowels together.

Viendra-t-il ? will he come ?

A-t-on dansé ? have they danced ?

Votre frère a-t-il écrit ?* has your brother written ?

Verbs which are only of one syllable in the first person singular of the present of the indicative, are seldom used interrogatively in that person. Thus, instead of saying ; *mens-je ?* do I tell stories ? *cours-je ?* do I run ? *dors-je ?* do I sleep ? *prends-je ?* do I take ? we say : *est-ce que je mens ? est-ce que je cours ?* etc.

Je, placed after a verb ending in *e* mute, that *e* must be accented, as :

Aimé-je ? do I love ?

Parlé-je ? do I speak ?

(b) When the verb is in the imperative affirmative, all the pronouns preserve the same arrangement as in English,† and *me*, *te*, are changed into *moi*, *toi*, except before *en* :

Vendez-le lui, sell it him.

Donnez-leur-en, give them some.

Donnez-le-moi, give it me.

Donne-toi‡ du repos, give thyself repose.

Donnez-m'en, give me some.

* When a verb has a substantive for its subject, that substantive is placed before the verb, and the verb is followed by the pronouns *il* or *elle*.

† The third person singular and the third person plural, are exceptions to this rule: *qu'il les bénisse*, let him bless them ; *qu'ils le donnent*, let them give it.

‡ When the second person singular of the imperative ends by an *e* mute, it never takes an *s*, unless it be followed by the pronouns *y*

(c) When the verb is not in the imperative affirmative, all the pronouns are placed before the verb, and if *me, te, se, nous, vous*, occur with other pronouns in the same sentence, they precede them :

<i>Ne me le donnez pas,</i>	do not give it me.
<i>Il me le dira,</i>	he will tell it me.
<i>Je te le donne,</i>	I give it thee.
<i>Ils nous l'offrent,</i>	they offer it to us.
<i>Nous vous le promettons,</i>	we promise it to you.

(d) The pronouns *le, la, les*, precede *lui, leur, y, en* :

<i>Vous le lui offrez,</i>	you offer it to him.
<i>Vous la leur donnez,</i>	you give it to them.
<i>Vous les y suivrez,</i>	you will follow them thither.
<i>Vous les en avez punis,</i>	you have punished them for it.

(e) The pronoun *en* follows all the other pronouns :

Je vous en demande, I ask you for some.

The pronoun *y* is placed immediately before the verb, and if *y* and *en* come in the same sentence, *en* is always last :

<i>J'y vais,</i>	I am going there.
<i>Je vous y en enverrai,</i>	I will send you some there.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE PRONOUNS *le, lui*, him.

(f) *Le* and not *lui* is used when the sense will not admit of placing the preposition *to* before the English pro-

or *en* ; we write : *donnes en*, give some ; *travailles-y*, work at it.

noun *him*. On the contrary, *lui* and not *le* is used when the preposition *to* can be prefixed to the pronoun *him* :

Je le punis, I punish him.

Je l' admire, I admire him.

Je lui montre mes livres, I shew him my books.

Je lui donnerai un livre, I shall give him a book.

You cannot say : I punish *to him*, I admire *to him*, but you can say : I shew my books *to him*, I shall give a book *to him*.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE PRONOUNS *les*, *leur*, *them*.

(*g*) The same rule applies to the pronouns *les*, *leur*, that is, *les* and not *leur* must be used when the sense will not admit of placing the preposition *to* before the English pronoun *them*. On the contrary, *leur* and not *les* is used when the preposition *to* can be prefixed to the pronoun *them* :

Il les respecte, he respects them.

Nous les avons vus, we have seen them.

Je leur offre un livre, I offer them a book.

Je leur ai refusé un livre, I have refused them a book.

You cannot say : he respects *to them*, we have seen *to them*, but you can say : I offer a book *to them*. I have refused a book *to them*.

REMARKS ON THE PRONOUNS *je*, *tu*, *il*, *ils*.

(*h*) The pronouns *I*,* *thou*, *he*, *they*, are rendered into French by *moi*, *toi*, *lui*, *eux*, and not by *je*, *tu*, *il*, *ils*,

* When *I*, *thou*, *he*, *they*, are used in an answer to a question, they are also rendered into French by *moi*, *toi*, *lui*, *eux*, as, *qui le vit ? moi*, who saw it ? *I*, etc.

when they are placed after the verb *to be*, or after a conjunction, or divided by a conjunction :

<i>C'est moi qui le fit,</i>	It is <i>I</i> who did it.
<i>C'est toi qui écris,</i>	it is thou who writest.
<i>C'est lui qui rit,</i>	it is <i>he</i> who laughs.
<i>Ce sont eux qui rient,</i>	it is <i>they</i> who laugh.
<i>Mon frère et moi allèrent</i> <i>au concert,</i>	my brother and <i>I</i> went to the concert.
<i>Il écrit mieux que lui,</i>	he writes better than <i>he</i> .
<i>Lui et moi le vîmes,</i>	<i>he</i> and <i>I</i> saw him.

EXERCISES.

(a) We have spoken. Have they spoken? Has he
parlé.
spoken? Do I talk French? They have not spoken.

Has your father bought that house? Has she punished
(*) *acheté* f *puni*
the children? Will he come? We danced. Do I
dansâmes.

dance well? You went to the ball. Will you go with
danse *allâtes* *bal.* m *aller*
me? She has my consent. Has he sold his horse?
consentement. m *vendu* m
Do I love him? Do I run fast enough? Do I sleep?
vite assez?

(b) Give it to me. Shew it to me. Send it to him.
Donnez Montrez Envoyez

Give them a knife. Let us ask for some. Let
couteau, m demandons.

us warn them of it. Speak to him. Speak to her.
avertissons Parlez

Speak to them. Give me some. Tell me the truth.
Dites vérité. f

Offer it to him. Sell it to them. Accuse her of it.
Offrez Vendez Accusez

Love them. Shew it to me. Give it me.

Aimez Montrez

(c) He knows me very well. Do not give it me.
connait très-bien. donnez

Do not compel us to do it. He animated us by his
forcez à faire anima

example. He strikes thee. They love me. He offered
exemple. m frappe aime offrit
 it to us.

(d) I send it to him. He will not tell it to them.
envoie veut dire

We will relate it to him. You will not give them to
voulons raconter voulez donner

him. Will you give them to her. They will sell it to him.
vendront

(e) I will send you some. He has spoken to him of
enverrai parlé

it. I consent to it. I do not speak of it. My sisters
consens parle

are delighted with it. I am sorry for it. I sent some
charmées en fâché envoyés
 there. I have carried some thither.

porté

(f) He gives him a book. He strikes him. He
donne frappe
 lends him some paper. He has sent them two beautiful
prêts papier. m. envoyé (g)
 horses. We will lend them some money. You
m. prêterons (g)
 will not strike him. They scolded them very
grondèrent (g)
 much. They offered him a large sum of money. We
grand somme f
 have forced them to do it. Will you send him to my
forcés (g) faire chez
 house. They have given him some books.
moi.

(h) It is he who told me that. He and I are good
C' est dit cela. sommes
 friends. You and he will go to the play this evening.
irez comédie f m
 You are more learned than I. She is older than they.
savant vieux
 My brother has more books than he. It is he who told
dit

me that. We have more pleasure than they. We have
cela.

less trouble than he. He and I go to the play.
peine *allons comédies. f*

RECAPITULATION.

His mother will never consent to it. Will you give
jamais consentira (e) Voulez donner
any to him? Do you believe it? Tell it to me. I shall
(e) (a) croyez Dites (b)
never tell it to you. Give him some. I am sorry for it.
dirai (c) Donnez (b) fâché (e)
Will you give it to her? Will you give it to him. Will
Voulez donner (d) (d)
you give it to them. I have promised it to him. I have
(d) promis (d)
promised them a book. I have not promised her to do
(g) (c) de faire
it. She complains of him. What do you say of it?
se plaint dites (e)
Have you sent them to market? Have you told
envoyés (g) au marché dit
them what I told you? Why will you not tell them
(g) ce que ai dit Pourquoi dire (g)
that secret? I have not admired him. Ask it him,
secret? m admiré (f) Demandez (b)
I will not tell it you. Why will you not tell it me?
veux dire (c) (c)

Give them some. I shall never consent to it. I

(b) *jamais consentirai* (e)

have added many new observations to it. He and my

ajouté nouvelles ——— f (e) (h)

sister went to the play. I go. You eat. He

f. (a) *vais*. (a) *manges*. (a)

dances. They speak. Have they spoken. We have

danse. *parlent*. *Ont* (a) *parlé*. *avons*

received them. We have seen him. They have sent him

reçus (g) *vu* (f) *envoyé* (f)

away. He allows me to do it. He has assisted me.

loin. *permet* (c) *de faire*. *assisté* (c)

We speak to them. They understand them. Give

parlons *comprennent* (g) *Donnez*

them to me. Give it to him. I give it to them. He

(b) (b) *donne* (d)

would not give it to him. Do I sell it? Do I

voulait *donner* (d) *vends* (a)

run? Has your brother been there? Give some to

cours? (•) *là*. *Donne* ‡

thy sister. Do I take some bread? Go thither. Do I

prends *pain*, m(a) *Va* ‡

not love my child? My sister and I will do it with plea-

(a) (h) *ferons*

sure. He has spoken to them. You do not believe me.

parlé *croyez* (c)

Leave them to him. Send them to him. We exhorted

Laissez (b) *Envoyez* (b) *exhortâmes*

her to repentance. I have some. I ask you for
 (c) *repentance.* f (e) *demande*
 some. Be sure of it. Give me some. I consent to go.
 (e) *Soyez sûr* (e) (b) *consentis*
 We took a little of it. He has some. Have you
primes un peu (e) (e)
 any? They have forced them to it. He has none. I
 (e) *forcés* (e) *point.*
 have some. He has spoken to him of it. I like it. I
 (e) *parlé* (e) *aime* (c)
 am glad of it. Do not speak of it to him. Who has
suis content (e) *parlez* (e)
 seen it? he. He was vexed at it. He and I will do it.
 (h) *fâché* (e)

OF POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

The possessive pronouns, so called because they denote possession, relate to some substantive spoken of before, with which they agree in gender and number.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

MAS.	FEM.	MAS.	FEM.	
<i>le mien,</i>	<i>la mienne,</i>	<i>les miens,</i>	<i>les miennes,</i>	mine.
<i>le tien,</i>	<i>la tiennne,</i>	<i>les tiens,</i>	<i>les tiennes,</i>	thine.
<i>le sien,</i>	<i>la sienne,</i>	<i>les siens,</i>	<i>les siennes,</i>	his, hers.
<i>le nôtre,</i>	<i>la nôtre,</i>	<i>les nôtres,</i>	<i>les nôtres,</i>	ours.
<i>le vôtre,</i>	<i>la vôtre,</i>	<i>les vôtres,</i>		yours.
<i>le leur,</i>	<i>la leur,</i>	<i>les leurs,</i>		theirs.

REMARK.—When the possessive pronouns *mine, thine, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs*, are preceded by a substan-

EXERCISES ON THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS. 41

tive followed by the preposition *of*, they are rendered into French by *mes, tes, ses, nos, vos, leurs* : a friend *of mine*, *un de mes amis*.

EXERCISES.

Your sister and mine. Your sisters and mine. Your

brothers and mine. My brothers and yours. Her horse

is larger than mine. I have found a book of yours among

grand *trouvé m* *parmi*
mine. My sisters are older than thine. Your son is

taller than mine. My relations and yours. A friend

grand *parent, m* *ami, m*
of mine told me that. My daughters are more handsome

dit cela. *bel*
than yours. That man is a relation of mine. Her

parent m
watch is better than mine. His letters are better written

montre f *lettre f* *écrites*
than mine. These letters are not so well written as mine.

A friend of yours has just arrived. Your brother and his.
vient d'arriver.

Your sister and his. My brothers and yours. My sis-

ters and yours. My carriage and yours. His watch
voiture f *montre f*

and hers. My fork and his. My book and his.
fourchette f m
 Your tables and hers. Her brother and mine. Thy
f
 horses and ours. My happiness and yours.
m bonheur m

OF DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

The demonstrative pronouns are so called from their pointing out the objects of which we are speaking. These pronouns agree in gender and number with the substantives to which they refer.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
MAS.	FEM.		MAS.	FEM.	
<i>celui,</i>	<i>celle,</i>	this.	<i>ceux,</i>	<i>celles,</i>	these.
<i>celui-ci,</i>	<i>celle-ci,</i>	this.	<i>ceux-ci,</i>	<i>celles-ci,</i>	these.
<i>celui-là,</i>	<i>celle-là,</i>	that.	<i>ceux-là,</i>	<i>celles-là,</i>	those.

REMARKS.—(a) When *this, that, these, or those*, refer to several substantives, they are usually placed either at the beginning or at the end of a sentence, and are expressed in French, by *celui-ci, celle-ci, ceux-ci, celles-ci*, and not by *celui, celle*, etc. :

Cette chambre est plus grande This room is larger than
que celle-là. that.

Prenez celui-ci et donnez-moi celui-là. Take this and give me that.

(b) But when *this, that, these, or those*, are followed by the preposition *de*, or by a relative pronoun, they are expressed by *celui, celle, ceux, celles* :

J'ai vu son portrait et I have seen his picture and
 celui de son frère. that of his brother.

EXERCISES ON DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS. 43

J'ai vu son livre et celui que je vous ai donné. I have seen his book and that which I gave you.

(c) The *former* is expressed by *celui-là*, *celle-là*, and the *latter* by *celui-ci*, *celle-ci*, according to the gender and number of the substantive to which they refer :

Mon frère et ma sœur ont quitté la ville ; celui-là est allé à Londres, et celle-ci, à York. My brother and sister have left the town ; the *former* is gone to London, and the *latter* to York.

(d) *He who, she who, they who, they whom, they whose*, are expressed by *celui qui*, *celle qui*, *ceux qui*, *ceux que*, *ceux dont* :

Celui qui évite la compagnie ne connaît pas les charmes de la société, etc. He who shuns company is a stranger to the charms of society, etc.

EXERCISES.

Learn this lesson, it is not so difficult as that. Which *Apprenez leçon, f elle difficile* (a) *Laquelle*

of these two houses will you have, this or that? He f (a) (a) (d)

whom you have seen is my brother. Which of these two *vu Lequel*

books do you prefer, this or that? They who despise m *préférez-vous, (a) (a) (d) méprisent* learning, do not know the value of it. Mr. D. science, f *connaissent pris m Mr.*

44 EXERCISES ON DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

and Mr. F. fought a duel; the former was killed, and
se battirent en duel; (c) fut tué,
 the latter was severely wounded. Here are two books,
blessé. Voici

will you have this or that? She who does not study,
voulez avoir (a) (a) (d) étudie
 will never be learned. They who overcome their passions,
sera savant. (d) surmontent ——— f
 conquer their greatest enemies. Here are two books,
terrassent ennemi. Voici m
 and I would advise you to choose this, rather than that.

conseille de choisir (a) plutôt (a)
 She has given me her books and those of her sister. She
donné m (b)

has shown me her picture and that of her son. I have
montré portrait m (b) fils.

seen your children and those of your cousin. This
vu (b) cousine. f

carpet is much larger than that which I have bought.
tapis m beaucoup (b) que acheté.

These pictures are finer than those which I have seen.
tableau m beau (b) que

The disorders of the mind are more dangerous than
maladies f esprit m

those of the body. I have seen your watch and that of
(b) corps. m montre f (b)

your brother. I have found my books and my sister's
trouvé (b)

in the room. Take your pens and your sister's.
dans chambre. f Prenez f (b)

Which of these two houses do you prefer? this or
Laquelle f *préférez* (a)
 that. This is for me and that is for you. These

(a) f *pour* (a)
 watches are better than those which you have bought.
 (b) *achetées.*

Mr. D. and my brother went to a ball; the former
Mr. D. *allèrent* *bal*; m (c)
 danced all the evening, and the latter a part of it.
dansa tout *soir*, m *partie* f

OF RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

The relative pronouns are those which relate to a substantive or pronoun going before, which is thence called the antecedent. These are :

qui, who,* which, or that.

que, whom,† which, or that.

quoi, what.

lequel, which.

dont, of whom, of which, whose.

où, d'où, par où, in which, from which, through which.

(a) The relative pronouns *which*, *that*, are expressed by *qui*, when they are immediately followed by a verb :

Le livre qui est perdu, the book which is lost.

* *Who* is always rendered into French by *qui*: the woman who speaks, *la femme qui parle*.

† *Whom*, preceded by the preposition *à*, is rendered into French by *qui*: the woman to whom I speak, *la femme à qui je parle*.

Les fleurs qui sont sur la the flowers *which* are upon
table, the table.

(b) The relative pronouns, *which, that*, are expressed by *que*, when they are immediately followed by a personal pronoun, or by a substantive :

La fleur que je vois, the flower *which* I see.

La lettre que Jean a admirée, the letter *which* John has
 admired.

Votre mère m'a dit que vous your mother has told me
étiez malade, *that* you were ill.

(c) When the relative pronoun *which*, relating to inanimate objects, is preceded by a preposition, it must be expressed in French by *lequel, laquelle*, etc :

C'est le bonheur après lequel it is the happiness to
j'aspire, which I aspire.

Ce sont les raisons avec les- these are the reasons *by*
quelles je l'ai convaincu, *which* I convinced him.

The pronoun *lequel* is thus declined.

Lequel, m. s. *laquelle*, f. s. *lesquels*, m. pl. *lesquelles* f. pl.
 whom or which.

Duquel, de laquelle, desquels, desquelles, of whom, or of which.
Auquel, à laquelle, auxquels, auxquelles, to whom, or to which.

(d) The relative pronouns, *of whom, of which, whose*, are usually rendered into French by *dont*, when they follow, immediately, their antecedent, and by *de qui, duquel, etc*, when they are separated from it :

C'est l'homme dont je vous ai it is the man *of whom* I
parlé, spoke to you.

Il n'y a rien dont il se plainte there is nothing *of which*
davantage, he more complains.

EXERCISES ON THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS. 47

C'est la maison de mon frère it is the house of my brother
de laquelle je vous ai parlé, *ther of which* I have
 spoken to you.

EXERCISES.

A man who fears God, and respects his laws, is a true
 (*) *craindre* *loi,*
 christian. The stone which is here. The bag which is
chrétien. *pierre* (a) *ici.* *sac* m (a)
 upon the table. It was the lady who spoke to you. The
sur — f *dame* (*) *a parlé*
 book which you lent me is very well written. The lady
 m (b) *écrit.*
 whom you saw is ill. This is the knife which your
vîtes malade. *Voici* m (b)
 brother gave me. It is the man of whom I spoke. The
a donné. *C'est* (d) *ai parlé.*
 boy to whom I gave your money has lost it. Synony-
garçon (†) *ai donné* *perdu.* *Synony-*
 mous terms are words which signify the same thing.
me terme *mot* (a) *signifient même chose.* f
 The man whose sister you saw, is dead. It is the horse
 (d) *avez vu* *mort.* m
 of which I spoke to you. That is the city through which
 (d) *ai parlé* *Voilà* *ville* f *par*
 I have passed. The book which is upon the table.
passé. m (a) f

48 EXERCISES ON THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Idleness is a vice to which young people are much
 paresse f m (c) gens fort
 inclined. The danger in which he finds himself. The
 enclins. — m dans (c) trouve
 ladies whom you see are my sisters. The ladies of

whom you speak are not handsome. The ladies to whom
 parlez bel (†)

I lent my money have lost it. It is a man who fears
 ai prêté m perdu () craint*
 God. The profession to which he is devoted is very
 Dieu. profession, f (c) dévoué
 honourable. Could you tell of what he complains. The
 honorable. Pourriez dire

flower to which I give the preference, is the rose. The
 fleur f (c) donne — f — f

trade to which he applies is honourable. The table
 commerce m (c) s'applique f
 upon which you are writing. The lady to whom you
 sur (c) écrivez (†)

speak is my sister. The man who reads. The woman
 homme () lit. femme*
 who speaks. The children whom I see. The watch
 parle. vois.

which I have given. The books which I have bought
 (b) données. (b) achetés
 are good. The man who was speaking. The table upon
 () parlait. f*

which they are writing. The children of whom you
 (c) *écrivent.* (d)
 speak. I have read the letter which you have sent me.
parlez. *lu* *f* (b) *envoyés*
 The letter of which you speak. The letters which you
f (d) *parlez.* (b)
 have shown me are well written. The men who have
montrées *bien écrites.*
 written these letters are dangerous beings. The man to
etres.
 whom I wrote has not answered my letter. The lady of
 (+) *écrivis* *répondu.* *dame*
 whom you speak is not here. The lady whom I see. The
ici. *vois.*
 woman who is just come in. The money which I want.
vient d'entrer. *argent m (d) besoin.*
 The man to whom I write is learned. The watch which
 (+) *écris* *savant.* *montre f (b)*
 I have is good.

OF INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

The interrogative pronouns are used to ask questions.
 These are :

<i>qui,</i>	who, whom, whose.
<i>que,</i>	what.
<i>quoi.</i>	what.
<i>quel,</i>	what.
<i>lequel</i>	which.

(a) *Qui*, (who, whom, whose,) is used only when speaking of persons :

Qui est là ? *Who is there ?*

A qui ai-je donné ma montre ? *To whom have I given my watch. ?*

A qui est ce canif ? *Whose penknife is this ?*

(b) *Que*, *quoi*, (what) are always followed by a verb, and *quoi* is preceded by a preposition :

Que dites-vous ? *What do you say ?*

De quoi se plaint-il ? *What does he complain of ?*

(c) *Quel*, (what) is always followed by a substantive, with which it agrees in gender and number.

Quel homme vous a parlé ? *What man spoke to you ?*

Quelle dentelle a-t-elle achetée ? *What lace has she bought ?*

(d) *Lequel*, *laquelle*, (which) implies a choice, and agrees in gender and number with the substantive to which it relates.

Lequel de ces deux livres voulez-vous ? *Which of these two books will you have ?*

Lesquelles de ces pommes voulez-vous ? *Which of these apples will you have ?*

EXERCISES.

Whose pen is this ? What book do you read ? What
 (*) f (c) m lisez (c)
 books have you read ? What grammar do you read ?
 m lus (c) *grammaire*

• *Whose* is rendered into French by *à qui*

Who is there? What will you have? To whom does
 (a) là (b) (a) en
 this book belong? What did you say? Who (is going)
 m appartient-il (b) disiez (a) va
 with me? Whose hat is this? Which of these two
 (c) m (d)
 ladies do you think the handsomest? What do you ask
 trouvez (b) demandez
 for? Of what lady do you speak? Whom will you
 en (c) parlez (a)
 consult? To whom will you give it? Of whom were
 consulterez (a) donnerez (a)
 you speaking when I came? To whom were you
 parliez vins (a)
 speaking? Of what are they jealous? What do you
 (b) jaloux (b)
 fear? What woman do you fear? Whose garden is
 craignez (c) femme (*) jardin m
 this? What have you done with your book? What
 (b) fait (b)
 motives has he? Which of your sisters have you seen?
 (d)
 Which of these horses will you buy?
 (d) acheter.

OF INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

*On,** (one, some, people, men, we, they, etc.)

* The Rules and exercises on the other indefinite pronouns will be found in the Syntax.

52 EXERCISES ON THE INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

On frappe à la porte. Some one knocks at the door.

On parle de paix. People talk of peace.

On dit qu'il est mort. They say that he is dead.

On must be repeated before every verb of which it is the subject.

On rit, on chanta et l'on dansa. They laughed, sung, and danced.

EXERCISES.

They say that he is arrived. People say that we shall

qu'il arrivé que aurons

have war. One had written letters. They praised and

f écrit toua

caressed him. They speak of peace. People attribute

caressa parle paix attribue

the invention of printing to the Germans. We learn

— f imprimerie allemands

easily what we understand. People fancy that when they

aisément comprend s' imagine quand

are rich, they are happy. One is always better at home

est riche heureux chez soi

than elsewhere. May any one ask you that ? They

ailleurs peut demander

played and danced all night. The more one has, the more

joua dansa nuit f en plus en

one wishes to have. They say that the king is wounded.

veut avoir roi blessé

CHAPTER V.

OF THE VERB.

The Verb is a word generally used to express affirmation. When I say *la grammaire est utile*, grammar is useful, I affirm that the quality *utile* belongs to grammar.

The *subject* (the nominative) of the verb is the person or the thing by whom or by which the action designated by the verb is performed. It answers to the question *qui est-ce qui*, who is it that, or, what is it that :

Je lis, I read.

L'étude luiplait, study pleases him.

Who is it that reads ? Je. What is it that pleases him ? l'étude. Je, étude, are the subjects of the verbs *lire, plaire*.

The *Regimen* (the accusative) is the word which completes the signification of the verb. It answers the question *whom ?* for persons, and *what ?* for things.

Cet homme aime that man loves the
le roi, king.

Cette femme chante une that woman sings a
chanson, song.

That man loves *whom ? le roi*. That woman sings *what ? Une chanson*. *Le roi, une chanson*, are then direct regimens of the verbs *aimer* and *chanter*.

Some verbs have still another regimen, called indirect regimen (the dative or genitive). It answers to one of the questions *to whom ? of whom ? to what ? of what ?*

J'écris à ma tante, I write to my aunt.

Je pense à votre procès, I am thinking of your law suit. I write *to whom ?* To my aunt, *à ma tante*; I am thinking of *what ?* Of your law suit, *de votre procès*; *à ma tante, de votre procès*, are then the indirect regimens of the verbs *écrire, penser*.

There are six sorts of verbs: the *active, passive, neuter, reflected, reciprocal, and impersonal*.

The active verb is that which expresses an action done by the subject.

The active verb admits after it either *quelqu'un*, somebody, or *quelque chose*, something: *j'aime ma soeur*, I love my sister; *j'écris une lettre*, I write a letter. I may say: *j'aime quelqu'un, j'écris quelque chose*.

The passive verb is that which expresses an action received or suffered by the subject:

<i>Cette dame est aimée</i>	that lady is loved
<i>de moi,</i>	by me.

The neuter verb, like the active verb, expresses an action done by the subject, but it does not admit after it either *quelqu'un*, or *quelque chose*. *Je dors*, I sleep; *je vais*, I go.

The reflected verb expresses the action of a subject acting upon itself: *je m'habille*, I dress myself.

The reciprocal verb expresses the action of several subjects acting upon each other: *nous nous aimons*, we like each other.

The impersonal verbs are those which are never used but in the third person singular ; and are only applied to things : *il pleut*, it rains.

Moods are the different manners of using a verb. There are five moods : the *indicative*, the *conditional*, the *imperative*, the *subjunctive* and the *infinitive*.

The indicative affirms in a positive and absolute manner : *j'écris*, I write ; *j'ai écrit*, I have written ; *j'écrirai*, I shall write.

The conditional affirms under the idea of a condition : *j'écrirais si j'avais le temps*, I should write if I had time.

The imperative expresses the action of commanding, praying, and entreating : *écrivons*, write ; *aimez vos parents*, love your relations.

The subjunctive mood is so called from its dependency on the verb or conjunction which precedes it : *je desire que vous finissiez votre ouvrage*, I wish you may finish your work.

The infinitive affirms in a vague manner, without designating either number or person : *parler*, to speak.

There are four conjugations or classes of verbs, which are distinguished by the terminations of the present of the infinitive.

The first conjugation ends in *er*, as *aimer*, to love.

The second in *ir*, as *finir*, to finish.

The third in *oir*, as *recevoir*, to receive.

The fourth in *re*, as *vendre*, to sell.

56 CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB AVOIR.

There are two *auxiliary* verbs, *avoir*, to have, and *être*, to be ; they are used to conjugate the compound tenses of the other verbs

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB, *AVOIR*, TO HAVE.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

<i>J'ai,</i>	I have.
<i>Tu as,</i>	thou hast.
<i>Il a,</i>	he has.
<i>Nous avons,</i>	we have.
<i>Vous avez,</i>	you have.
<i>Ils ont,</i>	they have.

PRETERITE INDEFINITE,

Or compound of the present.

<i>J'ai eu,</i>	I have had
<i>Tu as eu,</i>	thou hast had.
<i>Il a eu,</i>	he has had.
<i>Nous avons eu,</i>	we have had.
<i>Vous avez eu,</i>	you have had.
<i>Ils ont eu,</i>	they have had.

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB AVOIR. 57

IMPERFECT.

<i>J'avais,</i>	I had.
<i>Tu avais,</i>	thou hadst.
<i>Il avait,</i>	he had.
<i>Nous avions,</i>	we had.
<i>Vous aviez</i>	you had.
<i>Ils avaient</i>	they had.

PLUPERFECT,

Or Compound of the imperfect.

<i>J'avais eu,</i>	I had had.
<i>Tu avais eu,</i>	thou hadst had.
<i>Il avait eu,</i>	he had had.
<i>Nous avions eu,</i>	we had had.
<i>Vous aviez eu,</i>	you had had.
<i>Ils avaient eu,</i>	they had had

PRETERITE DEFINITE.

<i>J'eus,</i>	I had.
<i>Tu eus,</i>	thou hadst.
<i>Il eut,</i>	he had.
<i>Nous eûmes,</i>	we had,
<i>Vous eûtes,</i>	you had.
<i>Ils eurent,</i>	they had.

58 CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB AVOIR.

PRETERITE ANTERIOR,

Or compound of the preterite definite.

<i>J'eus eu,</i>	I had had.
<i>Tu eus eu,</i>	thou hadst had.
<i>Il eut eu,</i>	he had had.
<i>Nous eûmes eu,</i>	we had had.
<i>Vous eûtes eu,</i>	you had had.
<i>Ils eurent eu,</i>	they had had.

FUTURE PRESENT.

<i>J'aurai,</i>	I shall have.
<i>Tu auras,</i>	thou wilt have.
<i>Il aura,</i>	he will have.
<i>Nous aurons,</i>	we shall have.
<i>Vous aurez,</i>	you shall have.
<i>Ils auront,</i>	they will have.

FUTURE ANTERIOR,

Or compound of the future present.

<i>J'aurai eu,</i>	I shall have had.
<i>Tu auras eu,</i>	thou wilt have had.
<i>Il aura eu,</i>	he will have had.
<i>Nous aurons eu,</i>	we shall have had.
<i>Vous aurez eu,</i>	you shall have had.
<i>Ils auront eu,</i>	they will have had.

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB AVOIR. 59

CONDITIONAL.

PRESENT.

<i>J'aurais,</i>	I should have.
<i>Tu aurais,</i>	thou wouldst have.
<i>Il aurait,</i>	he would have.
<i>Nous aurions,</i>	we should have.
<i>Vous auriez,</i>	you would have.
<i>Ils auraient,</i>	they would have.

PAST,

Or compound of the cond. present.

<i>J'aurais eu,</i>	I should have had.
<i>Tu aurais eu,</i>	thou wouldst have had.
<i>Il aurait eu,</i>	he would have had.
<i>Nous aurions eu,</i>	we should have had.
<i>Vous auriez eu,</i>	you would have had.
<i>Ils auraient eu,</i>	they would have had.

IMPERATIVE.

(No first person for the singular)

<i>Sing. Aie,</i>	have (thou).
<i>Qu'il ait,</i>	let him have.
<i>Plur. Ayons,</i>	let us have.
<i>Ayez</i>	have (you).
<i>Qu'ils aient,</i>	let them have.

60 CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB AVOIR.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

<i>Que j'aie,</i>	that I may have.
<i>Que tu aies,</i>	that thou mayst have.
<i>Qu'il ait,</i>	that he may have.
<i>Que nous ayons,,</i>	that we may have.
<i>Que vous ayez,</i>	that you may have.
<i>Qu'ils aient,</i>	that they may have.

PRETERITE,

Or compound of the present.

<i>Que j'aie eu,</i>	that I may have had.
<i>Que tu aies eu,</i>	that thou mayst have had.
<i>Qu'il ait eu,</i>	that he may have had.
<i>Que nous ayons eu,</i>	that we may have had.
<i>Que vous ayez eu,</i>	that you may have had.
<i>Qu'ils aient eu,</i>	that they may have had.

IMPERFECT.

<i>Que j'eusse,</i>	that I might have.
<i>Que tu eusses,</i>	that thou mightst have
<i>Qu'il eût,</i>	that he might have.
<i>Que nous eussions,</i>	that we might have
<i>Que vous eussiez,</i>	that you might have.
<i>Qu'ils eussent,</i>	that they might have.

EXERCISES ON THE AUXILIARY VERB AVOIR. 61

PLUPERFECT,

Or compound of the imperfect.

<i>Que j'eusse eu,</i>	that I might have had.
<i>Que tu eusses eu,</i>	that thou mightst have had.
<i>Qu'il eût eu,</i>	that he might have had.
<i>Que nous eussions eu,</i>	that we might have had.
<i>Que vous eussiez eu,</i>	that you might have had.
<i>Qu'ils eussent eu,</i>	that they might have had.

INFINITIVE.

PRESENT.

PAST.

<i>Avoir,</i>	to have.	<i>Avoir eu,</i>	to have had.
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PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

PAST.

<i>Ayant,</i>	having.	<i>Ayant eu,</i>	having had.
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EXERCISES ON THE AUXILIARY AVOIR, TO HAVE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.—He has money. She has bread. We			
	<i>argent</i>	<i>pain</i>	<i>m</i>
have good pens. I have good meat. They have useful			
<i>plume, f</i>	<i>viande f</i>	<i>utile</i>	

62 EXERCISES ON THE AUXILIARY VERB AVOIR.

books. We have a large sum of money. John has some
m grand somme, f Jean
 horses.

m

PRÉTERITE INDEFINITE.—We have had two tables.

eu

My brother has had a long sword. I have had two fine

épée, f

beau

horses. You have had a little girl. They have had fine

m

fille

flowers. My brothers have had a holiday. Have they

fleur. f

en congé

had friends ?

IMPERFECT.—They had good apples. He had fine

pomme, f

plums. We had some pears. You had a long table.

prune, f

f

long f

They had a good dictionary. She had ten pence. He

dictionnaire, m

dir sou

had a bad mule. Had they not bad horses ? We had

mauvais — f

m

no bad horses.

point de

PLUPERFECT.—We had had large apples. They had

pomme, f

had several fans. She had had many castles. I had

éventail

chateau

had a great misfortune

malheur, m

EXERCISES ON THE AUXILIARY VERB AVOIR. 63

PRETERITE DEFINITE.—They had a long letter. He
f
had a good sword. We had useful books. I had fine
épée utile m
flowers. She had three fans. We had several beautiful
fleur, f éventail beaux
horses. Had we some bread?
m m

PRETERITE ANTERIOR.—They had had a letter. We
had had paper. I had had friends. You had had a mis-
m
fortune.
f

FUTURE PRESENT.—We shall have several old books.
I shall have a few birds. They will have pleasure. She
quelque oiseau plaisir, m
will have holiday. Shall you have any apples? They
congé
will have no apples.

FUTURE ANTERIOR.—They will have had a little bird.
m
We shall have had courage. He will have had a great
— m
fortune. I shall have had a long answer. Shall we not
— f réponse, f
have had handkerchiefs?
mouchoir

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

CONDITIONAL PRESENT.—He would have some bad

64 EXERCISES ON THE AUXILIARY VERB AVOIR.

horses. We should have good paper. She would have

m

m

friends. I should have white handkerchiefs. They

ami

mouchoir, m

would have fine pictures. Would they not have a few

tableau, m

quelques

hats.

m

CONDITIONAL PAST.—We should have had a great fortune. They would have had good cherries. You

— f

cerise, f

would have had bad pens. I should have had many

plume, f

beaucoup

friends. Should I not have had knives?

couteau

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Let him have birds. Let us have patience. Have

oiseau

courage. Let them have humanity.

—

humanité, f

RECAPITULATION.

We have black lace. We had white lace. Have I my books? He had money. I shall have a beautiful hat.

m

.

m

You have good apples. You have good horses. You

f

m

have had two little knives. We should have had fine

deux

m

EXERCISES ON THE AUXILIARY VERB AVOIR. 65

flowers. They had no discretion. We shall have a

fleur, f *point de* —

long sword. They had great riches. These ladies have

épée, f *richesse, f*

had a dangerous fall. My brother had several houses.

chûte, f *f*

I should have had bread. She will have some black lace.

m *dentelle, f*

They would have had a note from my sister. We had

billet, m

pens and paper. The French have several good admirals.

plume, f *papier, m* *Français* *amiral*

You would have had (a great deal of trouble.) If we had

beaucoup de peine, f

fought, we should not have been defeated.

combattu *été mis en déroute*

We had a bad coach. We have a pension. I should

voiture, f *pension, f*

have a good place. I have a bad pen. They had two

place, f *plume, f*

large boats. He shall have a fine watch. She would

bateau *montre, f*

have a few spoons. I have had some black wax. We

quelques cuillère *cire, f*

had had fruit. He has an old coat. We shall have good

fruit, m *habit, m*

tea. She would have had chairs. I had had a long

thé, m *chaise*

table. She had a new gown. They have had useful

— *f* *robe, f*

66 CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB ÊTRE.

books. I shall have a good grammar. You had melons.

f

We had some old cheese. They shall have had four new

fromage, m

quatre

hats. You have a hat. We had had a good master.

chapeaux, m

maître, m

She will not have my old books. I should have had my

m

reward.

récompense, f

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB, *ÊTRE*, TO BE.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

<i>Je suis,</i>	I am.
<i>Tu es,</i>	thou art.
<i>Il est,</i>	he is.
<i>Nous sommes,</i>	we are.
<i>Vous êtes,</i>	you are.
<i>Ils sont,</i>	they are.

PRETERITE INDEFINITE,

Or compound of the present.

<i>J'ai été,</i>	I have been.
<i>Tu as été,</i>	thou hast been.

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB ETRE. 67

<i>Il a été,</i>	he has been.
<i>Nous avons été,</i>	we have been.
<i>Vous avez été,</i>	you have been.
<i>Ils ont été,</i>	they have been.

IMPERFECT.

<i>J'étais,</i>	I was.
<i>Tu étais,</i>	thou wast.
<i>Il était,</i>	he was.
<i>Nous étions,</i>	we were.
<i>Vous étiez,</i>	you were.
<i>Ils étaient,</i>	they were.

PLUPERFECT,

Or compound of the imperfect.

<i>J'avais été,</i>	I had been.
<i>Tu avais été,</i>	thou hadst been.
<i>Il avait été,</i>	he had been.
<i>Nous avions été,</i>	we had been.
<i>Vous aviez été,</i>	you had been.
<i>Ils avaient été,</i>	they had been.

PRETERITE DEFINITE

<i>Je fus,</i>	I was.
<i>Tu fus,</i>	thou wast.
<i>Il fut,</i>	he was.

68 CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB ETRE.

<i>Nous fûmes,</i>	we were.
<i>Vous fûtes,</i>	you were.
<i>Ils furent,</i>	they were.

PRETERITE ANTERIOR,

Or compound of the preterite.

<i>J'eus été,</i>	I had been.
<i>Tu eus été,</i>	thou hadst been.
<i>Il eut été,</i>	he had been.
<i>Nous eûmes été,</i>	we had been.
<i>Vous eûtes été,</i>	you had been.
<i>Ils eurent été,</i>	they had been.

FUTURE PRESENT.

<i>Je serai,</i>	I shall be.
<i>Tu seras,</i>	thou wilt be.
<i>Il sera,</i>	he will be.
<i>Nous serons,</i>	we shall be.
<i>Vous serez,</i>	you shall be.
<i>Ils seront,</i>	they shall be.

FUTURE ANTERIOR,

Or compound of the future present.

<i>J'aurai été,</i>	I shall have been.
<i>Tu auras été,</i>	thou wilt have been.

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB ETRE. 69

<i>Il aura été,</i>	he will have been.
<i>Nous aurons été,</i>	we shall have been.
<i>Vous aurez été,</i>	you will have been.
<i>Ils auront été,</i>	they will have been.

CONDITIONAL.

PRESENT.

<i>Je serais,</i>	I should be.
<i>Tu serais,</i>	thou wouldst be.
<i>Il serait,</i>	he would be.
<i>Nous serions,</i>	we should be.
<i>Vous seriez,</i>	you would be.
<i>Ils seraient,</i>	they would be.

PAST,

Or compound of the cond. present.

<i>J'aurais été,</i>	I should have been.
<i>Tu aurais été,</i>	thou wouldst have been.
<i>Il aurait été,</i>	he would have been.
<i>Nous aurions été,</i>	we should have been.
<i>Vous auriez été,</i>	you would have been.
<i>Ils auraient été,</i>	they would have been.

IMPERATIVE.

(No first person singular.)

<i>Sing. Sois,</i>	be (thou)
<i>Qu'il soit,</i>	let him be.

70 CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB ETRE.

<i>Plur. Soyons,</i>	let us be.
<i>Soyez,</i>	be (you).
<i>Qu'ils soient.</i>	let them be.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

<i>Que je sois,</i>	that I may be.
<i>Que tu sois,</i>	that thou mayst be.
<i>Qu'il soit,</i>	that he may be.
<i>Que nous soyons,</i>	that we may be.
<i>Que vous soyez,</i>	that you may be.
<i>Qu'ils soient,</i>	that they may be.

PRETERITE,

Or compound of the present.

<i>Que j'aie été,</i>	that I may have been.
<i>Que tu aies été,</i>	that thou mayst have been.
<i>Qu'il ait été,</i>	that he may have been.
<i>Que nous ayons été,</i>	that we may have been.
<i>Que vous ayez été,</i>	that you may have been.
<i>Qu'ils aient été,</i>	that they may have been.

IMPERFECT.

<i>Que je fusse,</i>	that I might be.
<i>Que tu fusses,</i>	that thou mightst be.
<i>Qu'il fût,</i>	that he might be.

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB ETRE. 71

<i>Que nous fussions,</i>	that we might be.
<i>Que vous fussiez,</i>	that you might be.
<i>Qu'ils fussent,</i>	that they might be.

PLUPERFECT,

Or compound of the imperfect.

<i>Que j'eusse été,</i>	that I might have been.
<i>Que tu eusses été,</i>	that thou mightst have been.
<i>Qu'il eût été,</i>	that he might have been.
<i>Que nous eussions été,</i>	that we might have been.
<i>Que vous eussiez été,</i>	that you might have been.
<i>Qu'ils eussent été,</i>	that they might have been.

INFINITIVE.

PRESENT.	PAST
<i>Etre,</i> to be.	<i>Avoir été,</i> to have been.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.	PAST.
<i>Etant,</i> being.	<i>Ayant été,</i> having been.

72. EXERCISES ON THE AUXILIARY VERB *ETRE*.

EXERCISES ON THE AUXILIARY *ETRE*, TO BE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.—We are constant.* She is happy. I am
constant. *heureuse.*

young. These ladies are handsome. He is not a good
jeune. *bel.*

man. Are we not constant? We are not inconstant.

PRETERITE INDEFINITE.—She has been capricious.
capricieux.

We have been prudent. He has been malicious. These
prudent. f *malicieux.*

ladies have been ingenious. Have I not been invincible.
ingénieux.

IMPERFECT.—They were unjust. We were idle. I
injuste. *paresseux. f*
was obliging. They were pretty. You were virtuous.
obligeant. f *joli.* *vertueux. f*
I was not cruel. Were they not very cruel?
cruel. *f*

PLUPERFECT.—She had been glad. We had been
content.
diligent. You had been idle. Had I been busy?
diligent. *paresseux.* *occupé? f*

* The adjective which follows the verb *être*, agrees in gender and number with the substantive, or pronoun, which precedes the verb.

EXERCISES ON THE AUXILIARY VERB ETRE. 73

PRETERITE DEFINITE.—You were proud. She
orgueilleux, f
 was anxious. They were beloved. We were unjust. I
inquiet aimés injuste
 was tired. You were sincere. He was not just. Was
fatigué, f sincère
 he not unjust?

PRETERITE ANTERIOR.—We had been afflicted. She
affligé
 had been curious. I had been ill. They had been
curieux. malade.
 deceived. You had been timid. Had I been curious?
trompé. timide. curieux. f

FUTURE PRESENT.—I shall be unhappy. We shall be
malheureux, f
 happy. They shall be rich. He will be morose. You
m rishe. chagrin.
 will not be cruel. Shall I not be happy?
f

FUTURE ANTERIOR.—They will have been inconstant.

 I shall have been obstinate. We shall have been uneasy.
obstiné, f inquiet.
 You will have been ill. I shall have been sincere.
malade

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

COND. PRESENT.—You would be civil. He would
f

74 EXERCISES ON THE AUXILIARY VERB ETRE.

not be civil. They would be imprudent. We should be
imprudent.
generous. She would be happy. I would not be stupid.
généreux, f

COND. PAST.—He would have been skilful. She
adroit.
would have been awkward. We should have been obsti-
maladroit.
nate. They would have been ill. I should have been happy.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Be civil. Let them be just. Let us be happy.

RECAPITULATION.

The men were cruel. All women are not cruel. I
was pale. They have been brave. Had you not been
— *brave.*
better? Should we not be stupid? We have been wise.
stupide. sage.
You were guilty. I was rash. They are healthy.
coupable. téméraire. en santé.
Were we not angry? Was I not paler? We had been
fâché.
courageous. Had they not been older? We should not
courageux, f vieux.
be useless. I had not been rude. They are young.
inutile.

She was modest. We were jealous. They will be
modeste. *jaloux, f.*

ungrateful. He is a handsome man. She was a handsome
ingrat. f *bel*

woman. She would not be ready. They were not
prêt.

faithful. I have been cruel. We had been jealous.
fidèle. *f* *f*

Your sisters were revengeful. I should have been
vindictif.

awkward. My mother has been ill. She would be
maladroit. f *malade.*

polite. We are not generous. We were active. They
poli. *généreux. f* *actif. f*

would be civil. I shall have been happy. She was a
civil. f *heureux. f*

good woman. He was a good man. I had been

impatient. You have not been a cruel soldier. He
f. *soldat.*

would be timid.
timide.

FIRST CONJUGATION IN ER.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT

J'aime;

I love.

<i>Tu aimes,</i>	thou lovest.
<i>Il aime,</i>	he loves.
<i>Nous aimons,</i>	we love.
<i>Vous aimez,</i>	ye love.
<i>Ils aiment,</i>	they love.

PRETERITE INDEFINITE.

(Or compound of the present.)

<i>J'ai aimé,</i>	I have loved.
<i>Tu as aimé,</i>	thou hast loved.
<i>Il a aimé,</i>	he has loved.
<i>Nous avons aimé,</i>	we have loved.
<i>Vous avez aimé,</i>	you have loved.
<i>Ils ont aimé,</i>	they have loved.

IMPERFECT.

<i>J'aimais,</i>	I did love.
<i>Tu aimais,</i>	thou didst love.
<i>Il aimait,</i>	he did love.
<i>Nous aimions,</i>	We did love.
<i>Vous aimiez,</i>	you did love.
<i>Il aimaient,</i>	they did love.

PLUPERFECT,

(Or compound of the imperfect.)

<i>J'avais aimé,</i>	I had loved.
<i>Tu avais aimé,</i>	thou hadst loved.

<i>Il avoit aimé,</i>	he had loved.
<i>Nous avions aimé,</i>	we had loved.
<i>Vous aviez aimé,</i>	you had loved.
<i>Ils avaient aimé,</i>	they had loved.

PRETERITE DÉFINITE.

<i>J'aimai,</i>	I loved.
<i>Tu aimas,</i>	thou lovedst.
<i>Il aima,</i>	he loved.
<i>Nous aimâmes,</i>	we loved.
<i>Vous aimâtes,</i>	you loved.
<i>Ils aimèrent</i>	they loved.

PRETERITE ANTERIOR,

(Or compound of the preterite.)

<i>J'eus aimé,</i>	I had loved.
<i>Tu eus aimé,</i>	thou hadst loved.
<i>Il eut aimé,</i>	he had loved.
<i>Nous eûmes aimé,</i>	we had loved.
<i>Vous eûtes aimé,</i>	you had loved.
<i>Ils eurent aimé,</i>	they had loved.

FUTURE PRESENT.

<i>J'aimerai,</i>	I shall love.
<i>Tu aimeras,</i>	thou wilt love.
<i>Il aimera,</i>	he will love.
<i>Nous aimerons,</i>	we shall love.

<i>Vous aimerez,</i>	you will love.
<i>Ils aimeront,</i>	they will love.

FUTURE ANTERIOR,

(Or compound of the future present.)

<i>J'aurai aimé,</i>	I shall have loved.
<i>Tu auras aimé,</i>	thou wilt have loved.
<i>Il aura aimé,</i>	he will have loved.
<i>Nous aurons aimé,</i>	we shall have loved.
<i>Vous aurez aimé,</i>	you will have loved.
<i>Ils auront aimé,</i>	they will have loved.

CONDITIONAL.

PRESENT.

<i>J'aimerais,</i>	I should love.
<i>Tu aimerais,</i>	thou wouldst love.
<i>Il aimerait,</i>	he would love.
<i>Nous aimerions,</i>	we should love.
<i>Vous aimeriez,</i>	you should love.
<i>Ils aimeraient,</i>	they should love.

PAST,

(Or compound of the conditional present.)

<i>J'aurais aimé,</i>	I should have loved.
<i>Tu aurais aimé,</i>	thou wouldst have loved.
<i>Il aurait aimé,</i>	he would have loved.

<i>Nous aurions aimé,</i>	we should have loved.
<i>Vous auriez aimé,</i>	you should have loved.
<i>Ils auraient aimé,</i>	they should have loved.

IMPERATIVE.

(No first person in the singular.)

<i>Sing. Aime,</i>	love (thou).
<i>Qu'il aime,</i>	let him love.
<i>Plur. Aimons,</i>	let us love.
<i>Aimez,</i>	love (thou).
<i>Qu'il aiment,</i>	let them love.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

<i>Que j'aime,</i>	that I may love.
<i>Que tu aimes,</i>	that thou mayst love.
<i>Qu'il aime,</i>	that he may love.
<i>Que nous aimions,</i>	that we may love.
<i>Que vous aimiez,</i>	that you may love.
<i>Qu'ils aiment,</i>	that they may love.

PRETERITE,

(Or compound of the present.)

<i>Que j'aie aimé,</i>	that I may have loved.
<i>Que tu aies aimé,</i>	that thou mayst have loved.
<i>Qu'il ait aimé,</i>	that he may have loved.

<i>Que nous ayons aimé,</i>	that we may have loved.
<i>Que vous ayez aimé,</i>	that you may have loved.
<i>Qu'ils aient aimé,</i>	that they may have loved.

IMPERFECT.

<i>Que j'aimasse,</i>	that I might love.
<i>Que tu aimasses,</i>	that thou mightst love.
<i>Qu'il aimât,</i>	that he might love.
<i>Que nous aimassions,</i>	that we might love.
<i>Que vous aimassiez,</i>	that you might love.
<i>Qu'ils aimassent,</i>	that they might love.

PLUPERFECT,

(Or compound of the imperfect.)

<i>Que j'eusse aimé,</i>	that I might have loved.
<i>Que tu eusses aimé,</i>	that thou mightst have loved.
<i>Qu'il eût aimé,</i>	that he might have loved.
<i>Que nous eussions aimé,</i>	that we might have loved.
<i>Que vous eussiez aimé,</i>	that you might have loved.
<i>Qu'ils eussent aimé,</i>	that they might have loved.

INFINITIVE.

PRESENT.

PAST.

<i>Aimer,</i>	to love.	<i>Avoir Aimé,</i>	to have loved.
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REMARKS ON VERBS OF FIRST CONJUGATION. 81

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

Aimant, loved.

PAST.

Ayant aimé, having loved.

Conjugate in the same manner the following verbs :

Chanter, to sing.

Parler, to speak.

Danser, to dance.

Marcher, to walk.

Donner, to give.

Chercher, to seek.

Demander, to ask.

Flatter, to flatter.

Porter, to carry.

Inventer, to invent, etc.

REMARKS ON THE VERBS OF THE FIRST CONJUGATION.

(a) Verbs ending in *ger*, the *g* is always followed by *e* mute before the vowels *a*, *o* : *je mangeais*, I did eat ; *nous voyageons*, we travel.

(b) Verbs ending in *eler*, *eter*, in the present of the infinitive, as *appeler*, *jeter*, etc., double the *l* or the *t* before an *e* mute : *j'appelle*, I call ; *je jette*, I throw ; but we write with a single *l* or *t* : *il appela*, he called ; *il jeta*, he threw, because the vowel that follows the *l* and *t* is not a mute *e*.

(c) The following verbs never double the *l* nor the *t* :

Geler, to freeze.

Empiéter, to encroach.

Révéler, to reveal.

Végéter, to vegetate.

82 EXERCISES ON VERBS OF FIRST CONJUGATION.

Répéter, to repeat. *Acheter*, to buy.

Prêter, to lend. *Cacheter*, to seal.

(d) Verbs ending in *yant*, in the participle present, as *payant*, paying; *essayant*, trying, take an *i* after the *y* in the first and second persons plural of the imperfect of the indicative, and the present of the subjunctive: *nous payions*, we paid; *vous essayiez*, you tried; *que nous payions*, that we may pay, etc.

In the same verbs, the *y* is changed into *i* before a mute *e*: *je paierai*, I shall pay; *j'emploie*, I employ.

(e) Verbs ending in *iant*, in the participle present, as *priant*, praying; *associant*, associating, are written with double *ii*, in the first and second persons plural of the imperfect of the indicative, and the present of the subjunctive: *nous priions quand il entra*, we were praying when he came in; *il faut que nous priions souvent*, we must pray often.

(f) Verbs ending in *cer*, a cedilla (,) is added to the *c*, before the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*; *il les menaça*, he threatened them, etc.

EXERCISES ON THE VERBS OF THE FIRST CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE PRESENT.—We buy white handkerchiefs.

*acheter** (c) *mouchoir*, m.

* For the future the verbs will be put in the present of the infinitive.

EXERCISES ON VERBS OF FIRST CONJUGATION. 83

They pillage the towns, and slaughter the inhabitants.

pillier ville égorger habitants.

We buy large apples. Do I reveal your secrets? He

(c) *gros pomme. f* (c)

forgives the little girls. I eat some cold meat. I

pardonner aux manger froid, f

call him. We call him. He does not eat cold beef.

(b) (b) m m

Does he eat fruit? Do I love him? Do I speak to

m m

him? Do I call him? Do I throw it?

(b) (b)

IMPERFECT.—I did not eat apples. We did not

(a)

sweep the streets. He did dread a warlike

balayer, (d) rue. appréhender guerrier

nation. We did buy a few new watches. I did

—f. (c) *quelques neuf f.*

decline the kind offer. Did I reveal it? You

refuser obligeant — f

did lend him a new hat and a new waistcoat. We

prêter (c) m veste. f

did not like a cruel and ambitious woman. Did they

aimer cruel ambitieux

not like a figurative expression. He did not travel.

figuratif — f. voyager(a)

We did not expiate our faults. You did not dedicate the

expier (e) faute. dédier (e)

book.

m

84 EXERCISES ON VERBS OF FIRST CONJUGATION.

PRETERITE DEFINITE.—They bought five white
acheter (c)

horses. I bought three fine white horses. We borrowed
m emprunter
six small knives and two small forks. I neglected
couteau, m fourchette. f négliger
my beautiful horses. I threw my book on the table.
m (b)

He spelled that word right.

épeler (b) mot, m

FUTURE PRESENT.—You will imitate his example
imiter exemple, m
and mine. We shall pay the debts of that man.
payer (d) dette f

They will buy two large Gardens. I shall eat delicious
(c) m délicieux
pears. You will not admire his pernicious maxims.
poire. f admirer pernicieux — f
We shall not display our talents before that man.
déployer (d) — devant

CONDITIONAL PRESENT.—They would esteem that
estimer
good old lady. You would reward my sister and
récompenser
yours. We should water the flowers of our gar-
arroser
dens. She would humble my pride. I would not
humilier orgueil. m
frequent good company Would he not frequent
fréquenter la compagnie. f

good company. He would not lend me money.
préter (c)

SECOND CONJUGATION IN IR.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

<i>Je finis,</i>	I finish.
<i>Tu finis,</i>	thou finishest.
<i>Il finit,</i>	he finishes.
<i>Nous finissons,</i>	we finish.
<i>Vous finissez,</i>	you finish.
<i>Ils finissent,</i>	they finish.

PRETERITE INDEFINITE,

(*Or compound of the present.*)

<i>J'ai fini,</i>	I have finished.
<i>Tu as fini,</i>	thou hast finished.
<i>Il a fini,</i>	he has finished.
<i>Nous avons fini,</i>	we have finished.
<i>Vous avez fini,</i>	you have finished.
<i>Ils ont fini,</i>	they have finished.

IMPERFECT.

<i>Je finissais,</i>	I did finish.
<i>Tu finissais,</i>	thou didst finish.
<i>Il finissait,</i>	he did finish.
<i>Nous finissions,</i>	we did finish.
<i>Vous finissiez,</i>	you did finish.
<i>Ils finissaient,</i>	they did finish.

PLUPERFECT,

(Or compound of the imperfect.)

<i>J'avais fini,</i>	I had finished.
<i>Tu avais fini,</i>	thou hadst finished.
<i>Il avait fini,</i>	he had finished.
<i>Nous avions fini,</i>	we had finished.
<i>Vous aviez fini,</i>	you had finished.
<i>Ils avaient fini,</i>	they had finished.

PRETERITE DEFINITE.

<i>Je finis,</i>	I finished.
<i>Tu finis,</i>	thou finishedst.
<i>Il finit,</i>	he finished.
<i>Nous finîmes,</i>	we finished.
<i>Vous finîtes,</i>	you finished.
<i>Ils finirent,</i>	they finished.

PRETERITE ANTERIOR,

(Or compound of the preterite definite.)

<i>J'eus fini,</i>	I had finished.
<i>Tu eus fini,</i>	thou hadst finished.
<i>Il eut fini,</i>	he had finished.
<i>Nous eûmes fini,</i>	we had finished.
<i>Vous eûtes fini,</i>	you had finished.
<i>Ils eurent fini,</i>	they had finished.

FUTURE PRESENT.

<i>Je finirai,</i>	I shall finish.
<i>Tu finiras,</i>	thou wilt finish.
<i>Il finira,</i>	he will finish.
<i>Nous finirons,</i>	we shall finish.
<i>Vous finirez,</i>	you will finish.
<i>Ils finiront,</i>	they will finish.

FUTURE ANTERIOR,

(Or compound of the future present.)

<i>J'aurai fini,</i>	I shall have finished.
<i>Tu auras fini,</i>	thou wilt have finished.
<i>Il aura fini,</i>	he will have finished.
<i>Nous aurons fini,</i>	we shall have finished.

<i>Vous aurez fini,</i>	you will have finished.
<i>Ils auront fini,</i>	they will have finished.

CONDITIONAL.

PRESENT.

<i>Je finirais,</i>	I should finish.
<i>Tu finirais,</i>	thou wouldst finish.
<i>Il finirait,</i>	he would finish.
<i>Nous finirions,</i>	we should finish.
<i>Vous finiriez,</i>	you would finish.
<i>Ils finiraient,</i>	they would finish.

PAST,

(Or compound of the conditional present.)

<i>J'aurais fini,</i>	I should have finished.
<i>Tu aurais fini,</i>	thou wouldst have finished.
<i>Il aurait fini,</i>	he would have finished.
<i>Nous aurions fini,</i>	we should have finished.
<i>Vous auriez fini,</i>	you would have finished.
<i>Ils auraient fini,</i>	they would have finished.

IMPERATIVE.

(No first person in the singular.)

<i>Sing. Finis,</i>	finish (thou).
<i>Qu'il Finisse,</i>	let him finish.

<i>Plur. Finissons,</i>	let us finish.
<i>Finissez,</i>	finish (you).
<i>Qu'ils finissent,</i>	let them finish.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

<i>Que je finisse,</i>	that I may finish.
<i>Que tu finisses,</i>	that thou mayst finish.
<i>Qu'il finisse,</i>	that he may finish.
<i>Que nous finissions,</i>	that we may finish.
<i>Que vous finissiez,</i>	that you may finish.
<i>Qu'ils finissent,</i>	that they may finish.

PRETERITE,

(Or compound of the present.)

<i>Que j'aie fini,</i>	that I may have finished.
<i>Que tu aies fini,</i>	that thou mayst have finished.
<i>Qu'il ait fini,</i>	that he may have finished.
<i>Que nous ayons fini,</i>	that we may have finished.
<i>Que vous ayez fini,</i>	that you may have finished.
<i>Qu'ils aient fini,</i>	that they may have finished.

IMPERFECT.

<i>Que je finisse,</i>	that I might finish.
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<i>Que tu finisses,</i>	that thou mightst finish.
<i>Qu'il finît,</i>	that he might finish.
<i>Que nous finissions,</i>	that we might finish.
<i>Que vous finissiez,</i>	that you might finish.
<i>Qu'ils finissent,</i>	that they might finish.

PLUPERFECT,

(Or compound of the imperfect.)

<i>Que j'eusse fini,</i>	that I might have finished.
<i>Que tu eusses fini,</i>	that thou mightst have finished.
<i>Qu'il eût fini,</i>	that he might have finished.
<i>Que nous eussions fini,</i>	that we might have finished.
<i>Que vous eussiez fini,</i>	that you might have finished.
<i>Qu'ils eussent fini,</i>	that they might have finished.

INFINITIVE.

PRESENT.

PAST.

<i>Finir,</i>	to finish.	<i>Avoir fini,</i>	to have finished.
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PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

PAST.

<i>Finissant,</i>	finished.	<i>Ayant fini,</i>	having finished.
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Conjugate in the same manner :

<i>Avertir,</i>	to warn.	<i>Ternir,</i>	to tarnish.
<i>Guérir,</i>	to cure.	<i>Punir,</i>	to punish.
<i>Unir,</i>	to unite.	<i>Enrichir,</i>	to enrich, etc.

REMARKS ON VERBS OF SECOND CONJUGATION. 91

REMARKS ON THE VERBS OF THE SECOND CONJUGATION.

(a) The participle of the verb *bénir*, to bless, is *béni*, *bénie* : *une mère bénie de ses enfans*, a mother blessed by her children ; but in speaking of things consecrated by the priests, the participle is *béni*, *bénite* : *du pain béni*, consecrated bread ; *de l'eau bénite*, holy water.

(b) *Fleurir*, to blossom, in speaking of arts, sciences, and empires, makes *florissait*, in the imperfect of the indicative, and *florissant* in the participle present : *les arts florissaient sous le règne d'Auguste*, sciences flourished under the reign of Augustus.

(c) *Hair*, to hate, is of two syllables in the infinitive, and is written with two dots on the *i* throughout all the verb, except the three persons singular of the present of the indicative, and the second person singular of the imperative : *je hais*, I hate ; *tu hais*, thou hatest ; *il hait*, he hates ; *hais*, hate.

EXERCISES ON THE VERBS OF THE SECOND CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE PRESENT.—We demolish our old castles.

démolir m

They obey the commands of their generals. You
obéir au commandement général.

92 EXERCISES ON VERBS OF SECOND CONJUGATION

punish an obstinate girl. He hates idleness. I fill
obstiné (c) f remplir
 the glasses. I do not fill the glasses. Do you fill the
verre.

glasses? I hate novels.

(c) *romans.*

IMPERFECT.—We did perform our promise. They
remplir promesse. f
 did embellish their houses. You did widen your draw-
embellir élargir salon
 ing-room. I did adorn my gardens and yours. You
de compagnie. embellir
 did not adorn my gardens. Did they not hate that man?

(c)

Did you not adorn my gardens? Sciences did flourish at
 ————— (b) à
 Athens. My flowers did bloom.

————— *fleurir. (b)*

PRETERITE DEFINITE.—We hated that. We built
 (c) *bâtir*
 a high wall. I built a fine and large house. We
haut muraille. f
 roasted some good meat. They punished those idle
rôtir f paresseux
 children. You chose a few fans. You hated that
choisir quelques (c)
 man.

FUTURE.—We will choose a good colour. I will not
couleur. f

choose a bad colour. You will weaken the public
mauvais f affaiblir
 opinion. He will reflect on the shortness of life. He
 —f *réfléchir sur brièveté f vie. f*
 will not reflect on the shortness of life. Will he not

reflect on the shortness of life. We shall hate him.
 (c)

These flowers will bloom in June.

fleurir (b) m Join.

CONDITIONAL PRESENT.—They should establish
établir de
 good schools. We should fulfil our duties. I should
école. f remplir devoir. m
 subject my will to yours. She should polish your
assujettir volonté, f polir
 spoons and mine. You would seize the first
cuillère, f saisir première
 opportunity. You would not seize the first opportunity.
occasion. f
 Would you not seize the first opportunity?

THIRD CONJUGATION IN OIR.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

Je reçois,
Tu reçois,

I receive.
 thou receivest.

<i>Il reçoit,</i>	he receives.
<i>Nous recevons,</i>	we receive.
<i>Vous recevez,</i>	you receive.
<i>Ils reçoivent,</i>	they receive.

PRÆTERITE INDEFINITE,

(Or compound of the present.)

<i>J'ai reçu,</i>	I have received.
<i>Tu as reçu,</i>	thou hast received.
<i>Il a reçu,</i>	he has received.
<i>Nous avons reçu,</i>	we have received.
<i>Vous avez reçu,</i>	you have received.
<i>Ils ont reçu,</i>	they have received.

IMPERFECT.

<i>Je recevais,</i>	I did receive.
<i>Tu recevais,</i>	thou didst receive.
<i>Il recevait,</i>	he did receive.
<i>Nous recevions,</i>	we did receive.
<i>Vous receviez,</i>	you did receive.
<i>Ils recevaient,</i>	they did receive.

PLUPERFECT,

(Or compound of the imperfect.)

<i>J'avais reçu,</i>	I had received.
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<i>Tu avais reçu,</i>	thou hadst received.
<i>Il avait reçu,</i>	he had received.
<i>Nous avions reçu,</i>	we had received.
<i>Vous aviez reçu,</i>	you had received.
<i>Ils avaient reçu,</i>	they had received.

PRETERITE DEFINITE.

<i>Je reçus,</i>	I received.
<i>Tu reçus,</i>	thou receivedst.
<i>Il reçut,</i>	he received.
<i>Nous reçûmes,</i>	we received.
<i>Vous reçûtes,</i>	you received.
<i>Ils reçurent,</i>	they received.

PRETERITE ANTERIOR,

(Or compound of the preterite definite.)

<i>J'eus reçu,</i>	I had received.
<i>Tu eus reçu,</i>	thou hadst received.
<i>Il eut reçu,</i>	he had received.
<i>Nous eûmes reçu,</i>	we had received.
<i>Vous eûtes reçu,</i>	you had received.
<i>Ils eurent reçu,</i>	they had received.

FUTURE PRESENT.

<i>Je recevrai,</i>	I shall receive.
<i>Tu recevras,</i>	thou wilt receive.

<i>Il recevra,</i>	he will receive.
<i>Nous recevrons,</i>	we shall receive.
<i>Vous recevrez,</i>	you will receive.
<i>Ils recevront,</i>	they will receive.

FUTURE ANTERIOR,

(Or compound of the future present.)

<i>J'aurai reçu,</i>	I shall have received.
<i>Tu auras reçu,</i>	thou wilt have received.
<i>Il aura reçu,</i>	he will have received.
<i>Nous aurons reçu,</i>	we shall have received.
<i>Vous aurez reçu,</i>	you shall have received.
<i>Ils auront reçu,</i>	they shall have received.

CONDITIONAL.

PRESENT.

<i>Je recevrais,</i>	I should receive.
<i>Tu recevrais,</i>	thou wouldst receive.
<i>Il recevrait,</i>	he would receive.
<i>Nous recevriions,</i>	we should receive.
<i>Vous recevriez,</i>	you should receive.
<i>Ils recevraient,</i>	they should receive.

PAST,

(Or compound of the cond. present.)

<i>J'aurais reçu,</i>	I should have received.
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<i>Tu aurais reçu,</i>	thou wouldst have received.
<i>Il aurait reçu,</i>	he would have received.
<i>Nous aurions reçu,</i>	we should have received.
<i>Vous auriez reçu,</i>	you would have received.
<i>Ils auraient reçu,</i>	they would have received.

IMPERATIVE.

(No first person in the singular.)

<i>Sing. Reçois,</i>	receive (thou.)
<i>Qu'il reçoive,</i>	let him receive.
<i>Plur. Recevons,</i>	let us receive.
<i>Recevez,</i>	receive (you.)
<i>Qu'ils reçoivent,</i>	let them receive.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

<i>Que je reçoive,</i>	that I may receive.
<i>Que tu reçoives,</i>	that thou mayst receive.
<i>Qu'il reçoive,</i>	that he may receive.
<i>Que nous recevions,</i>	that we may receive.
<i>Que vous receviez,</i>	that you may receive.
<i>Qu'ils reçoivent,</i>	that they may receive.

PRETERITE,

(Or compound of the present.)

<i>Que j'aie reçu,</i>	that I may have received.
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<i>Que tu aies reçu,</i>	that thou mayst have received.
<i>Qu'il ait reçu,</i>	that he may have received.
<i>Que nous ayons reçu,</i>	that we may have received.
<i>Que vous ayez reçu,</i>	that you may have received.
<i>Qu'ils aient reçu,</i>	that they may have received.

IMPERFECT.

<i>Que je reçusse,</i>	that I might receive.
<i>Que tu reçusses,</i>	that thou mightst receive.
<i>Qu'il reçût,</i>	that he might receive.
<i>Que nous reçussions,</i>	that we might receive.
<i>Que vous reçussiez,</i>	that you might receive.
<i>Qu'ils reçussent,</i>	that they might receive.

PLUPERFECT,

(Or compound of the imperfect.)

<i>Que j'eusse reçu,</i>	that I might have received.
<i>Que tu eusses reçu,</i>	that thou mightst have received.
<i>Qu'il eût reçu,</i>	that he might have received.
<i>Que nous eussions reçu,</i>	that we might have received.
<i>Que vous eussiez reçu,</i>	that you might have received.
<i>Qu'ils eussent reçu</i>	that they might have received.

INFINITIVE.

PRESENT.

PAST.

Recevoir, to receive: *Avoir reçu,* to have received.

EXERCISES ON THE THIRD CONJUGATION. 99

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

PAST.

Recevant, receiving. *Ayant reçu*, having received.

EXERCISES ON THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE. PRESENT.—We receive a long letter.

f.

I receive a large parcel. They perceive your good

paquet, m

apercevoir

intentions. She receives a visit from a friend. You

f

visite, f

amie, f

perceive that dangerous road. You perceive not the

dangereux route, f

danger. Do you not perceive the danger?

m

IMPERFECT.—I did receive his advice. They did

ses avis.

conceive a great hatred. We did receive a good deal of

concevoir

haine, f

beaucoup

money. You did perceive that beautiful castle from my

château m

window. You did not perceive that old castle. Did you

fenêtre, f

apercevoir

not perceive the castle?

PRETERITE DEFINITE.—We received the news

nouvelle, f

of his death. I received several long letters from my
mort, f *f*
 brothers and sisters. They conceived a great horror.
concevoir horreur, f
 He conceived that great crime. You received a short
m
 letter from your mother.

f

FUTURE.—They will receive me with affection. You
avec ———

will receive them. I shall receive a few books from a
 friend. We shall receive a considerable sum of money.
somme, f

You will not receive a sum of money. Will you receive
 a sum of money?

CONDITIONAL PRESENT.—You should receive a
 letter from your cousin. They would receive a few new
 hats. I would receive a new gown. He would receive
m robe, f

two large cows from his brother. He would receive an
vache, f
 answer. Would he not receive an answer?
réponse, f

FOURTH CONJUGATION IN RE.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

Je vends,

I sell.

<i>Tu vends,</i>	thou sellest.
<i>Il vend,</i>	he sells.
<i>Nous vendons,</i>	we sell.
<i>Vous vendez,</i>	you sell.
<i>Ils vendent,</i>	they sell.

PRETERITE INDEFINITE,

(Or compound of the present.)

<i>J'ai vendu,</i>	I have sold.
<i>Tu as vendu,</i>	thou hast sold.
<i>Il a vendu,</i>	he has sold.
<i>Nous avons vendu,</i>	we have sold.
<i>Vous avez vendu,</i>	you have sold.
<i>Ils ont vendu,</i>	they have sold.

IMPERFECT.

<i>Je vendais,</i>	I did sell.
<i>Tu vendais,</i>	thou didst sell.
<i>Il vendait,</i>	he did sell.
<i>Nous vendions,</i>	we did sell.
<i>Vous vendiez,</i>	you did sell.
<i>Ils vendaient,</i>	they did sell.

PLUPERFECT,

(Or compound of the imperfect.)

<i>J'avais vendu,</i>	I had sold.
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<i>Tu avais vendu,</i>	thou hadst sold.
<i>Il avait vendu,</i>	he had sold.
<i>Nous avions vendu,</i>	we had sold.
<i>Vous aviez vendu,</i>	you had sold.
<i>Ils avaient vendu,</i>	they had sold.

PRETERITE DEFINITE.

<i>Je vendis,</i>	I sold.
<i>Tu vendis,</i>	thou soldest.
<i>Il vendit,</i>	he sold.
<i>Nous vendîmes,</i>	we sold.
<i>Vous vendîtes,</i>	you sold.
<i>Ils vendirent,</i>	they sold.

PRETERITE ANTERIOR,

(Or compound of the preterite definite.)

<i>J'eus vendu,</i>	I had sold.
<i>Tu eus vendu,</i>	thou hadst sold.
<i>Il eut vendu,</i>	he had sold.
<i>Vous eûmes vendu,</i>	we had sold.
<i>Vous eûtes vendu,</i>	you had sold.
<i>Ils eurent vendu,</i>	they had sold.

FUTURE PRESENT.

<i>Je vendrai,</i>	I shall sell.
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<i>Tu vendras,</i>	thou wilt sell.
<i>Il vendra,</i>	he will sell.
<i>Nous vendrons,</i>	we will sell.
<i>Vous vendrez,</i>	you will sell.
<i>Ils vendront,</i>	they will sell.

FUTURE ANTERIOR,

(Or compound of the future present.)

<i>J'aurai vendu,</i>	I shall have sold.
<i>Tu auras vendu,</i>	thou wilt have sold.
<i>Il aura vendu,</i>	he will have sold.
<i>Nous aurons vendu,</i>	we shall have sold.
<i>Vous aurez vendu,</i>	you will have sold.
<i>Ils auront vendu,</i>	they will have sold.

CONDITIONAL.

PRESENT.

<i>Je vendrais,</i>	I should sell.
<i>Tu vendrais,</i>	thou wouldst sell.
<i>Il vendrait,</i>	he would sell.
<i>Nous vendrions,</i>	we should sell.
<i>Vous vendriez,</i>	you would sell.
<i>Ils vendraient,</i>	they would sell.

PAST,

(Or compound of the present.)

<i>J'aurais vendu,</i>	I should have sold.
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<i>Tu aurais vendu,</i>	thou wouldst have sold.
<i>Il aurait vendu,</i>	he would have sold.
<i>Nous aurions vendu,</i>	we should have sold.
<i>Vous auriez vendu,</i>	you would have sold.
<i>Ils auraient vendu,</i>	they would have sold.

IMPERATIVE.

(No first person in the singular).

<i>Sing. Vends,</i>	sell (thou.)
<i>Qu'il vende,</i>	let him sell.
<i>Plur. Vendons,</i>	let us sell.
<i>Vendez,</i>	sell (you.)
<i>Qu'ils vendent,</i>	let them sell.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

<i>Que je vende,</i>	that I may sell.
<i>Que tu vendes,</i>	that thou mayst sell.
<i>Qu'il vende,</i>	that he may sell.
<i>Que nous vendions,</i>	that we may sell.
<i>Que vous vendiez,</i>	that you may sell.
<i>Qu'ils vendent,</i>	that they may sell.

PRÆTERITE,

(Or compound of the present.)

<i>Que j'aie vendu,</i>	that I may have sold.
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<i>Que tu aies vendu,</i>	that thou mayst have sold.
<i>Qu'il ait vendu,</i>	that he may have sold.
<i>Que nous ayons vendu,</i>	that we may have sold.
<i>Que vous ayez vendu,</i>	that you may have sold.
<i>Qu'ils aient vendu,</i>	that they may have sold.

IMPERFECT.

<i>Que je vendisse,</i>	that I might sell.
<i>Que tu vendisses,</i>	that thou mightst sell.
<i>Qu'il vendît,</i>	that he might sell.
<i>Que nous vendissions,</i>	that we might sell.
<i>Que vous vendissiez,</i>	that you might sell.
<i>Qu'ils vendissent,</i>	that they might sell.

PLUPERFECT,

(Or compound of the imperfect.)

<i>Que j'eusse vendu,</i>	that I might have sold.
<i>Que tu eusses vendu,</i>	that thou mightst have sold.
<i>Qu'il eût vendu,</i>	that he might have sold.
<i>Que nous eussions vendu,</i>	that we might have sold.
<i>Que vous eussiez vendu,</i>	that you might have sold.
<i>Qu'ils eussent vendu,</i>	that they might have sold.

INFINITIVE,

PRESENT.

Vendre, to sell.

PAST.

Avoir vendu, to have sold.

106 EXERCISES ON VERBS OF FOURTH CONJUGATION

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

PAST.

Vendant, selling. *Ayant vendu*, having sold.

Conjugate in the same manner the following verbs :

<i>Attendre</i> ,	to wait.	<i>Répandre</i> ,	to spread.
<i>Perdre</i> ,	to lose.	<i>Répondre</i> ,	to answer.
<i>Défendre</i> ,	to defend.	<i>Tordre</i> ,	to twist.

REMARK.—(a) When the termination *dra* is preceded by the letters *in* or *ou*, the first three persons in the singular take *s*, *s*, *t*, instead of *ds*, *ds*, *d*, as *je crains*, I fear ; *tu crains*, thou fearest ; *il craint*, he fears ; *j' absous*, I absolve ; *tu absous*, thou absolvest ; *il absout*, he absolves.

EXERCISES ON THE VERBS OF THE

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE PRESENT.—We sell our black horses.

noir

She paints well. They interrupt me. I expect
peindre, (a) *interrompre* *attendre*

EXERCISES ON VERBS OF FOURTH CONJUGATION 107

company. He fears me. We defend him. He
compagnie, f *défendre*

hears my justification. He hears not my justification.
entendre f

Does he not hear my justification? I fear your
craindre, (a)

indignation. He joins the rebels.

— *joindre, (a)*

IMPERFECT.—He did defend that honest man. They

did confound these notions. We did lose our
confondre perdre

time and his. He did suspend his judgment. You
temps, m suspendre jugement, m

did hear his voice and mine. You did not hear his voice.
f

Did you not hear his voice?

PRETERITE DEFINITE.—We forbid her to go

there He lost his books and mine. You forbid
défendre d'aller
là perdre m défendre

that diversion. I burst into tears. We defended our
amusement, m fondre en larmes. défendre
 rights.
droit.

FUTURE.—I shall not interrupt you. They will

answer all my letters. We shall defend our good
interrompre
à f défendre

108 OF THE FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

sovereign. He will sell his old country house. He
souverain. m maison de campagne. f
will not sell his horse. Will he not sell his horse?

m

CONDITIONAL PRESENT.—We would waste our time
perdre
and yours. He would sell his boats and ours. I would
sell all my fans. They would sell it at four-pence a
m *sou la*
bottle. They would not sell it. Would they not sell it?
bouteille.

Of the formation of the Tenses.

The tenses of verbs are divided into *primitive* and *derivative* tenses.

The primitive tenses are those from which all the others are formed. There are five :

The present of the infinitive.

The participle present.

The participle past.

The present of the indicative.

The preterite definite.

EXERCISES ON THE PRIMITIVE TENSES OF THE VERBS OF THE FIRST CONJUGATION.

Parl-*er*, to speak. PARTICIPLE PRESENT, Parl-*ant*,
speaking. PARTICIPLE PAST, Parl-*é*, spoken.

EXERCISES ON THE PRIMITIVE TENSES. 109

INDICATIVE PRESENT.—Je parl-*e*, tu parl-*es*, il ou elle parl-*e*, nous parl-*ons*, vous parl-*ez*, ils ou elles parl-*ent*.

PRETERITE DEFINITE.—Je parl-*ai*, tu parl-*as*, il ou elle parl-*a*, nous parl-*âmes*, vous parl-*âtes*, ils ou elles parl-*èrent*.*

PARTICIPLE PRESENT.—In loving him. In blaming
En aimer *blâmer*
 his conduct and yours. In looking for books. In not
conduite f *chercher des*
 disturbing him.
troubler

PARTICIPLE PAST.—I have loved my friends and
amis
 yours. She has warmed her bed and mine. They have
bassiner *lit m*
 breakfasted with us. I have admired her beauty.
déjeuner *admirer* *beauté. f*
 We have arranged them.
arranger

INDICATIVE PRESENT.—I love my country. Thou
aimer *patrie. f*

* The italic letters indicate that these terminations are common to all regular verbs of that conjugation ; the other letters do not vary throughout the whole verb. A verb is regular when it is conjugated in all its tenses and persons, like the verb of the same termination in the infinitive, which is given for example : thus, for instance, *parler* is a regular verb of the first conjugation, because it is conjugated like *aimer*, in all its tenses and persons.

110 EXERCISES ON THE PRIMITIVE TENSES.

dancest very well. She rewards her servants. We
dancer *récompenser*

do not command. You do not love me. They
commander. *aimer*

borrow money.
emprunter

PRETERITE DEFINITE.—I satisfied him. Thou
contenter
 spokest to her. She decided the question. We spoke
décider *f* *parler*
 to them. You lent them money. They rewarded me.
prêter *récompenser*

RECAPITULATION.

We arranged them. I reveal the secret to him. We
arranger *révéler* *secret. m*
 surmount the obstacles. I shut the door. He
surmonter — *fermer* *porte. f*
 gave me his umbrella. In giving him my work.
donner *parapluie. m* *donner* *ouvrage. m*
 I have bought this book. He appeased his anger and
acheter *m* *apaiser* *colère f*
 mine. They looked at that picture. You think of
regarder *en* *tableau. m* *penser à*
 my misfortunes. In protecting bad men. They
malheurs. *protéger méchants en*
 declined the offer. That man has accused his brother.
refuser *offre. f* *accuser*

EXERCISES ON THE PRIMITIVE TENSES. 111.

He corrected it. He calls me. They peel an apple.
corriger appeler peler pomme. f
 They try to do it. We employ it. They em-
essayer de faire. employer em-
 ploy it. They frightened him. You have brought the
ployer effrayer apporter.
 letters. She bought these books. We imitate his ex-
lettre. acheter imiter ex-
 ample. You reformed your conduct. They breakfast
emple. m réformer déjeuner
 at seven. In shutting the door. We give up
à sept heures. fermer porte. f abandonner
 that project. They dined with us. They love tran-
projet. m diner tran-
 quillity. The soldiers pillaged the town. My brother
quillité. f soldat piller ville. f
 has bought two good horses. They robbed him of his
acheter voler lui sa-
 watch. We wept for joy. You give me this book.
montre. f pleurer de joie. donner m
 I respect that man. I throw a ball. I reject the
respecter jeter rejeter
 proposal. We rejected the proposal.
proposition. f

112 EXERCISES ON THE PRIMITIVE TENSES.

EXERCISES ON THE PRIMITIVE TENSES OF THE VERBS OF THE SECOND CONJU- GATION.

Fin-ir, to finish.—PARTICIPLE PRESENT, *fin-issant*.
PARTICIPLE PAST, *fin-i*.

INDICATIVE PRESENT.—Je *fin-is*, tu *fin-is*, il ou elle *fin-it*,
nous *fin-issons*, vous *fin-issez*. ils ou elles *fin-issent*.

PRETERITE DEFINITE.—Je *fin-is*, tu *fin-is*, il ou elle *fin-it*,
nous *fin-îmes*, vous *fin-îtes*, ils ou elles *fin-irent*.

PARTICIPLE PRESENT.—In finishing this short letter.

In not disobeying our father. In choosing a pretty
désobéir à *choisir*
colour. In not enriching the mind. In furnishing
couleur. f *enrichir* *esprit. m* *garnir*
his room.
chambre. f

PARTICIPLE PAST.—I have demolished my old house.
démolir *f*
He has succeeded in his great undertaking. We have
réussir *entreprise. f*
adorned our gardens. You have chosen two fans.
embellir *jardins. m* *choisir* *éventail. m*

114 EXERCISES ON THE PRIMITIVE TENSES.

wicked. They cherished their children. We cherish our
méchans. chérir

friends. You hate the wicked. This family is blessed
amis famille f bénir

by heaven. I choose a book. They hate me, but I do
du ciel. m

not hate them. They have finished it. She has not

punished them. He has built my cottage. They
chaumière. f

filled the bottles with good wine. We feed the little
remplir bouteille f de nourrir

birds. In feeding my chickens. I have polished thy
m poulet.

knives. You hated them. They bless providence. A
— f

bell blessed by the priests. We have finished our
cloche f par prêtres.

exercises. In cherishing life. She dazzled me. I hate
thème. vie. f éblouir

idle children. Good kings are always blessed by their

people.

EXERCISES ON THE PRIMITIVE TENSES OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

Reç-evoir, to receive. PARTICIPLE PRESENT, *reç-
 evant*. PARTICIPLE PAST, *reç-u*.

EXERCISES ON THE PRIMITIVE TENSES. 115

INDICATIVE PRESENT.—Je *reçois*, tu *reçois*, il ou elle *reçoit*, nous *reç-~~evons~~*, vous *reç-~~ez~~*, ils ou elles *reç-~~oivent~~*.

PRETERITE DEFINITE.—Je *reç-~~us~~*, tu *reç-~~us~~*, il ou elle *reç-~~ut~~*, nous *reç-~~ûmes~~*, vous *reç-~~ûtes~~*, ils ou elles *reç-~~urent~~*.

PARTICIPLE PRESENT.—In receiving money. In
owing still a greater sum. In perceiving that brilliant
redevoir f *brillant*
action. In discovering the spire.
— f *apercevoir clocher. m*

PARTICIPLE PAST.—I have received this mark
marque f
of your esteem. He has perceived it. We have owed
estime. f *devoir*
money. You have entertained great hopes.
concevoir de espérances. f

INDICATIVE PRESENT.—I discover your error.
apercevoir erreur. f
Thou conceivest a new project. He receives a letter.
concevoir projet. m f
We owe you some money. You perceive a high
devoir argent. m *apercevoir haut*
mountain.
montagne. f

PRETERITE DEFINITE.—My sister received a long
sœur *long*

116 EXERCISES ON THE PRIMITIVE TENSES.

letter. My brother conceived that project. We discovered a mountain. You perceived my intention. They received a large sum of money.
grand somme, f d' argent.

EXERCISES ON THE PRIMITIVE TENSES OF THE FOURTH CONJUGATION.

Vend-*re*, to Sell. PARTICIPLE PRESENT, vend-*ant*. PARTICIPLE PAST, vend-*u*.

INDICATIVE PRESENT.—Je vend-*s*, tu vend-*s*, il ou elle vend, nous vend-*ons*, vous vend-*ez*, ils ou elles vend-*ent*.

PRETERITE DEFINITE.—Je vend-*is*, tu vend-*is*, il ou elle vend-*it*, nous vend-*îmes*, vous vend-*îtes*, ils ou elles vend-*irent*.

PARTICIPLE PRESENT.—In making the people happy.
rendre *peuple* m
 In expecting his protection. In hearing his justification.
attendre — f *entendre* — f

PARTICIPLE PAST.—I have waited the arrival of
attendre *arrivée*, f
 my friend and yours. He has answered me. We have
répondre
 lost our time and hers. They have spilled some water.
perdre temps m *répandre* *eau*. f

EXERCISES ON THE PRIMITIVE TENSES. 117

INDICATIVE PRESENT.—I expect some friends.

attendre quelques

He answers his letters. We hear the music.

répondre à ses f entendre musique. f

You are* waiting. They expect company. They

attendre. compagnie. f

are expecting company. Do I take it?

prendre.

PRETERITE DEFINITE. I suspended my judgment.

suspendre jugement. m

He lost his money and hers. We defended our good

perdre m défendre

sovereign. You sold your beautiful house. The soldiers

maison. f soldats

spread terror every where.

répandre terreur, f partout.

RECAPITULATION.

You wasted your time. I am losing my time.

perdre m

Your sister paints beautifully. I fear the

peindre extrêmement bien. craindre

* When the verb *to be* is followed by a participle present, both words are rendered into French by the correspondent tense: I am writing, *j' écris*; he was giving money, *il donnait de l'argent*; and not *je suis écrivant*; *il était donnant de l'argent*. The words *do* and *did* are also expressed in French by the present and the imperfect tenses: I do live, *je vis*; I did live, *je vivais*.

118 EXERCISES ON THE PRIMITIVE TENSES.

result. In selling it to him. I defended them. We

résulta. m

défendre

have lost our books. They hear a great noise.

entendre

bruit. m

I am selling my pictures. You had suspended your

suspendre

judgment. He sold his beautiful horses. She lost

jugement. m

m

three of her fans. She has wasted some money.

éventails.

perdre

argent.

In corresponding with my sister and yours. We de-

correspondre avec

dé-

fended a good woman. They shear their flocks and

fendre

tondre

troupeau

his. In spreading your nets and his. I do not mean to

étendre

filet m

prétendre

do it. We hear her sweet voice. He sells bad wines.

faire

doux voix. f

vins. m

He is selling his horses. They are shearing their flocks.

tondre

We are spreading your nets.

étendre

TERMINATIONS OF THE DERIVATIVE
TENSES.

FUTURE.

1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
Je aimer-ai.	Finir-ai.	Recev-rai.	Vend-rai.
tu as.	as.	ras.	ras.
il a.	a.	ra.	ra.
nous ons.	ons.	rons.	rons.
vous ez.	ez.	rez.	rez.
ils ont.	ont.	ront.	ront.

CONDITIONAL.

Je aimer-ais.	Finir-ais.	Recev-rais.	Vend-rais.
tu ais.	ais.	rais.	rais.
il ait.	ait.	rait.	rait.
nous ions.	ions.	rions.	rions.
vous iez.	iez.	riez.	riez.
ils aient.	aient.	raient.	raient.

INDICATIVE.

Nous aim-ons.	Finiss-ons.	Recev-ons.	Vend-ons.
vous ez.	ez.	ez.	ez.
ils ent.	ent.	ent.*	ent.

IMPERFECT.

Je aim-ais.	Finiss-ais.	Recev-ais.	Vend-ais.
tu ais.	ais.	ais.	ais.

* Ils reçoivent.

120 TERMINATIONS OF DERIVATIVE TENSES.

il	ait.	ait.	ait.	ait.
nous	ions.	ions.	ions.	ions.
vous	iez.	iez.	iez.	iez.
ils	aient.	aient.	aient.	aient.

SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT.

Que je	aim-e.	Finiss-e.	Reçoiv-e.	Vend-e.
tu	es.	es.	es.	es.
il	e.	e.	e.	e.
nous	ions.	ions.	ions.	ions.
vous	iez.	iez.	iez.	iez.
ils	ent.	ent.	ent.	ent.

PARTICIPLE PAST.

é.	i.	u.	u.
----	----	----	----

IMPERATIVE.

	Aim-e.	Fin-is.	Reç-ois.	Vend-s.
qu'il	e.	isse.	oive.	e.
	ons.	issons.	evons.	ons.
	ez.	issez.	evez.	ez.
qu'ils	ent.	issent.	oivent.	ent.

IMPERFECT OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

Que je	aim-asse.	Finis-se.	reçus-se.	Vendis-se.
tu	asses.	ses.	ses.	ses.

TERMINATIONS OF DERIVATIVE TENSES. 121

il	ât.	finît.	reçût.	vendît.
nous	assions.	sions.	sions.	sions.
vous	assiez.	siez.	siez.	siez.
ils	assent.	sent.	sent.	sent.

The *derivative tenses* are those which are formed from the primitive.

Two tenses are formed from the *infinitive*.

1. The *future present*, by adding *ai* to the infinitive of the verbs of the first and second conjugations, and by changing *oir* and *re* into *rai*, for those of the two others : *aimer*, j' *aimerai* ; *finir*, je *finirai* ; *recevoir*, je *recevrai* ; *vendre*, je *vendrai*.

2. The *Conditional Present*, by adding *ais* to the infinitive of the verb of the first and second conjugations, and by changing *oir* and *re* into *rais*, for those of the two others : *aimer*, j' *aimerais* ; *finir*, je *finirais* ; *recevoir*, je *recevrais* ; *vendre*, je *vendrais*.

Three tenses are formed from the *participle present*.

1. The three persons plural of the present of the indicative, by changing *ant* into *ons*, *ez*, *ent* : *aimant*, nous *aimons*, vous *aimez*, ils *aiment*, etc.

2. The imperfect of the indicative, by changing *ant* into *ais* : *aimant*, j' *aimais* ; *finissant*, je *finissais* ; *recevant*, je *recevais* ; *vendant*, je *vendais*.

3. The present of the subjunctive, by changing *ant* into *e* : *aimant*, que j' *aime* ; *finissant*, que je *finisse* ; *vendant*, que je *vende*.

REMARK.—Verbs of the third conjugation have an irregularity in the present of the subjunctive ; that tense is formed by changing *evant* into *oive* : *recevant*, que je *reçoive*.

122 EXERCISES ON THE DERIVATIVE TENSES.

From the participle past all the compound tenses are formed by means of the auxiliary verbs *avoir* or *être* : *j'ai aimé*, I have loved ; *il est mort*, he is dead.

From the present of the indicative is formed the imperative, by suppressing the nominative pronouns : *j'aime aime* ; *nous aimons, aimons* ; *vous aimez, aimez*.

REMARK—The other persons of the imperative, being similar to those of the subjunctive present, have the same construction.

From the preterite definite is formed the imperfect of the subjunctive, by changing *ai* into *asse* for the verbs of the first conjugation, and by adding *se* to the preterite of the verbs of the three others: *j'aimai*, que *j'aimasse* ; *je finis*, que *je finisse* ; *je reçus*, que *je reçusse* ; *je vendis*, que *je vendisse*.

DERIVATIVE TENSES.

EXERCISES ON THE TENSES WHICH ARE DERIVED FROM THE PRESENT OF THE INFINITIVE.

FUTURE.—I shall love* you. She will speak of that
happy event. *aimer* *parler*
We shall call our servants and
 événement. m *appeler* *domestique*

* When the learner corrects the following exercises, he must write the *primitive tenses* between two brackets, as *je vous (aimer) aimer-ai*, in order to render himself familiar with the formation of every tense.

EXERCISES ON THE DERIVATIVE TENSES. 123

yours. You will relieve that unhappy woman. They
soulager

will reform their conduct. You will think of my mis-
réformer conduite. penser à mal-

fortunes. I will decide the question. We will break-
heur. m décider — f dé-

fast with you. He will protect me. He will throw
jeûner protéger jeter

a stone. You will call that town. I shall
pierre. f appeler ville. f

fulfil my promise. He will build a fine house.
remplir f bâtir f

We shall demolish our old white house. You will
démolir vieux blanc f

finish your exercise. They will warn them. I shall
thème. avertir

feed my horse. They will roast the meat. I shall
nourrir m rôtir viande, f

receive a long letter from my mother. He will owe
recevoir f devoir

you some money. We shall conceive a great esteem
concevoir estime f

for him. You will perceive a high mountain. They
apercevoir haut montagne. f

will perceive his bad intentions. She will receive a
mauvais — f

large sum of money. I will expect you. He will
grand somme f attendre

answer your letters. We shall spread it. You will
répondre à répandre

124 EXERCISES ON THE DERIVATIVE TENSES.

lose your time. They will hear my justification. I
perdre temps. entendre — f
 shall suspend my judgment. They will make the
jugement. m rendre
 people happy. We shall defend her. You will hear
défendre entendre
 it. We shall expect them.
attendre

CONDITIONAL.—I should love you. He would decide
décider
 the question. We should seal our letters. You would
— f cacheter
 satisfy his mother and mine. They would humble
contenter humilier
 my pride. We should begin to admire him.
orgueil. m commencer de admirer
 I should begin to finish my work. They would
ouvrage. m
 avoid that great danger. I should disobey my sister.
éviter — m désobéir à
 He would demolish his old house. We should enjoy
démolir f jouir d' un
 good health. They would finish their work. I should
santé. f ouvrage.
 feed my little birds. We could weaken them.
nourrir oiseau. m affaiblir
 They would roast the meat. You would tarnish my
rôtir viande. f ternir
 glory. I should receive a letter. He would perceive
gloire. f f apercevoir

EXERCISES ON THE DERIVATIVE TENSES. 125

the atrocity of his conduct. We should not conceive
atrocité. f conduite f concevoir
 a new project. You would not owe me so much money.
projet. m devoir tant
 They would entertain great hopes. I should sell my
concevoir espérance. vendre
 new house. He would hear my complaints. We
f entendre plainte.
 would waste our money and hers. You would sell your
perdre m
 boats and mine. They would confound my pride.
bateau. m confondre orgueil. m
 I should sell all my pictures and his. We would cor-
tous m. cor-
 respond with you. They would wait for me.
respondre attendre cor.

EXERCISES ON THE TENSES WHICH ARE DERIVED FROM THE PARTICIPLE PRE- SENT.

INDICATIVE PRESENT.—We love* our country. You
patrie.
 attack the enemy. They admire the beauty of
attaquer ennemi. m admirer beauté f
 that woman. We banish the wicked. You demolish
femme. bannir méchant. démolir

* Nous (aim-ant) aim-ons notre patrie.

126 EXERCISES ON THE DERIVATIVE TENSES.

your old house. They finish the house. We receive
f finir recevoir
 the children. You perceive my intention. They receive
— f
 a letter. We sell our boats. You defend this virtuous
lettre. f vendre vertueux
 woman. They condescend to her desires.
désir.

IMPERFECT.—I did speak* to them. He did blame my
parler blâmer
 daughter. We did decline your kind offer. You
filles. refuser obliger off. f
 did disturb the felicity of my family. They did
troubler félicité f famille. f
 approve of my projects. I did punish the children.
approuver en projet.
 He did not choose any pictures. We did not build these
choisir bâtir
 castles. You did not frank these letters. They
chateau. affranchir f
 did fill up the fortifications of that town. I did per-
remplir en — f ville. f
 ceive the summit of that mountain. He did re-
sommet. m montagne. f
 ceive a packet of letters. We did discover the
paquet apercevoir
 ships. You did receive my apology. f They did
vaisseau. excuse. f

* Je leur (parl-ant) parl-ais.

EXERCISES ON THE DERIVATIVE TENSES. 127

conceive a great esteem for you. I did hear the
concevoir *estime f pour* *entendre*
 sweet voice of that child. He did waste his time and
voix f *enfant.* *perdre* *temps m*
 hers. We did sell our best horses. You did expect
vendre *m* *attendre*
 the protection of your friends. They did hear the justi-
 — f —
 fication of that man.

— f

SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT.—That I may give* that

money to my mother. That he may admire the beauty
m *admirer* *f*
 of that road. That he may propose that project
route. f *proposer* *projet m*
 to our friends. That you may blame his conduct and
ami. *blâmer* *- conduite f*
 mine. That they may dread his presence and
appréhender *présence f*
 mine. That I may cherish life. That he may enrich
chérir vie. f *enrichir*
 the minds of his children. That we may build a fine
esprit *bâtir*
 house. That you may finish my work and yours.
f *ouvrage m.*
 That they may invade their country and ours. That
envahir *pays m*

* Que je (donn-ant) donne.

128 EXERCISES ON THE DERIVATIVE TENSES.

I may sell my horses and those of my friend. That he
 may interrupt^m you. That we may not lose our
interrompre *perdre*
 time. That you may answer my letters and hers.
temps. m *répondre à* *f* *aux*
 That they may melt the snow.
fondre *neige. f*

EXERCISES ON THE TENSES WHICH ARE DERIVED FROM THE PARTICIPLE PAST.

I have admired the beauties of nature. He had
admirer *f* — *f.*
 blamed my conduct and yours. We have observed
blâmer *conduite f* *observer*
 him. You have looked at my little sister. They
regarder *ce*
 had declined my offer. I have shortened it. He will have
refuser *offre. f* *raccourcir*
 cherished life. We have fulfilled your obligations.
chérir *vie. f* *remplir* —
 They have demolished the fortifications of the town.
démolir — *villes. f*
 I have received a letter. He has perceived the sum-
f *apercevoir* *som-*
 mit of a high mountain. We have seen several
met m *haut montagne. f* *voir*

EXERCISES ON THE DERIVATIVE TENSES. 129

castles. You have conceived a famous project. They
chateau. concevoir fameux m.
 had discovered the spire of our church. I shall have
apercevoir clocher m. église. f
 sold several of my pictures. We had not expected
tableau. attendre
 them. You have not spread your nets. They have
étendre filet. m
 lost their books and mine.
perdre

EXERCISES ON THE TENSE WHICH IS DERIVED FROM THE PRESENT OF THE INDICATIVE.

Give⁺ thy fork to the servant. Let us sing a song.
donner f f chanter chanson. f
 Speak to that lady. Finish my work. Let us build
ouvrage. m bâtir
 a fine and large house. Demolish your old white house.
grand f Démolir
 Receive my letter. Let us conceive a good opinion of
f concevoir f
 those little girls. Receive his advice with respect and
avis m
 gratitude. Lose not thy time. Let us not cor-
reconnaissance. Perdre m cor-
 rupt our manners.
rompre mœurs.

* (Je donne) donne.

EXERCISES ON THE TENSE WHICH IS DERIVED FROM THE PRETERITE.

- Que je (jouzi) jou-asse souvent.

he might come down stairs to-day. That we might
descendre *aujourd'hui.*
hear what you say. That you might understand the
entendre *dites.* *comprendre*
rules of my grammar. That they might take care
règle *grammaire. f* *prendre soin*
of my camels.
chameau.

OF THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

Irregular verbs are those, the terminations of which, either of the primitive or derivative tenses, deviate from the regular verb of the same conjugation, which is given for example: thus the verbs *aller*, *sentir*, to go, to smell, are irregular, because they are not conjugated like *aimer*, *finir*, though they have the same terminations in the infinitive mood.

TABLEAU DES VERBES IRREGULIERS LES PLUS USITES. TEMPS PRIMITIFS.				
<i>Première Conjugaison.</i>				
<i>Présent de l'Infinitif.</i>	<i>Participe Présent.</i>	<i>Participe passé.</i>	<i>Présent de l'Indicative.</i>	<i>Pétérit Définit.</i>
Aller	allant	allé	je vais	j'allai
Envoyer	envoyant	envoyé	j'envoie	j'envoyai

132 TABLE OF THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

<i>Seconde Conjugaison.</i>				
<i>Présent de l'Infinitif.</i>	<i>Participe Présent.</i>	<i>Participe Passé.</i>	<i>Présent de l'Indicatif.</i>	<i>Prétérit Définit.</i>
Courir	courant	couru	je cours	je courus
Cueillir	cueillant	cueilli	je cueille	je cueillis
Mourir	mourant	mort	je meurs	je mourus
Acquérir	acquérant	acquis	j'acquiers	j'acquis
Tenir	tenant	tenu	je tiens	je tins
Venir	venant	venu	je viens	je vins
<i>Troisième Conjugaison.</i>				
Mouvoir	mouvant	mû	je meus	je mus
Pouvoir	pouvant	pu	je puis	je pus
Savoir	sachant	su	je sais	je sus
S'asseoir	s'asseyant	assis	je m'assieds	je m'assis
Valoir	valant	valu	je vaux	je valus
Voir	voyant	vu	je vois	je vis
Vouloir	voulant	voulu	je veux	je voulus
<i>Quatrième Conjugaison.</i>				
Boire	buvant	bu	je bois	je bus
Dire	disant	dit	je dis	je dis
Faire	faisant	fait	je fais	je fis
Pendre	prenant	pris	je prends.	je pris
Vaincre	vainquant	vaincu	je vains	je vainquis

IRREGULARITES DANS LES TEMPS DERIVES DES VERBES

PRÉCÉDENTS. (*)

ALLER, *to go*.—*Ind. présent.* Ils vont.—*Fut.* J'irai, tu iras, etc.—*Cond.* J'irais, tu irais, etc.—*Imp.* Va.—*Subj. prés.* Que j'aïlle, que tu aïlles ; qu'ils aillent.

ENVOYER, *to send*.—*Fut.* J'enverrai, etc.—*Cond.* J'enverrais, etc.

COURIR, *to run*.—*Fut.* Je courrai, tu courras, etc.—*Cond.* Je courrais, etc.

+ Les temps et les personnes qui ne se trouvent pas dans les temps dérivés de ces verbes, se forment régulièrement.

CUEILLIR, to gather.—*Fut.* Je cueillerai, tu cueilleras, etc.—*Cond.* Je cueillerais, etc.

MOURIR, to die.—*Fut.* Je mourrai, tu mourras, etc.—*Cond.* Je mourrais, etc.—*Subj. prés.* Que je meure, que tu meures, qu'il meure ; qu'ils meurent.

ACQUERIR, to acquire.—*Ind. prés.* Ils acquièrent.—*Fut.* J'acquerrai, tu acquerras, etc.—*Cond.* J'acquerrais, etc.—*Subj. présent.* Que j'acquières, qu'il acquière ;—qu'ils acquièrent.

TENIR, to hold.—*Ind. prés.* Ils tiennent.—*Fut.* Je tiendrai, tu tiendras, etc.—*Cond.* Je tiendrais, etc.—*Subj. prés.* que je tienne, que tu tiennes, qu'il tienne ;—qu'ils tiennent.

VENIR, to come.—*Ind. prés.* Ils viennent.—*Fut.* Je viendrai, tu viendras, etc.—*Cond.* Je viendrais, etc.—*Subj. prés.* Que je vienne, Que tu viennes, qu'il vienne ; qu'ils viennent.

MOUVOIR, to move.—*Ind. prés.* Ils meuvent.—*Fut.* Je mouvrai, tu mouvras, etc.—*Cond.* Je mouvrais, etc.—*Subj. prés.* Que je meuve, que tu meuves, qu'il meuve ;—qu'ils meuvent.

POUVOIR, to be able.—*Ind. prés.* Ils peuvent.—*Fut.* Je pourrai, tu pourras, etc.—*Cond.* Je pourrais, etc.—*Subj. prés.* que je puisse, que tu puisses, etc.

SAVOIR, to know.—*Ind. prés.* Nous savons, vous savez, ils savent.—*Im. de l'ind.* Je savais, tu savais, etc.—*Fut.* Je saurai, tu sauras, etc.—*Cond.* Je saurais, tu saurais, etc.—*Imp.* Sache, sachons, sachez.

S'ASSOIR, *to sit down.*—*Fut.* Je m'asseierai, tu t'asseieras, etc.—*Cond.* Je m'asseierais, tu t'asseierais, etc.

VALOIR, *to be worth.*—*Fut.* Je vaudrai, tu vaudras, etc.—*Cond.* Je vaudrais, tu vaudrais, etc.—*Subj. prés.* Que je vaille, que tu vailles, qu'il vaille ;—qu'ils vaillent.

VOIR, *to see.*—*Fut.* Je verrai, tu verras, etc.—*Cond. prés.* Je verrais, tu verrais, etc.

VOULOIR, *to be willing.*—*Ind. prés.* Ils veulent.—*Fut.* Je voudrai, tu voudras, etc.—*Cond.* Je voudrais, tu voudrais, etc.—*Imp.* Veuillez.—*Subj. prés.* Que je veuille, que tu veuilles, qu'il veuille ;—qu'ils veuillent.

BOIRE, *to drink.*—*Ind. prés.* Ils boivent.—*Subj. prés.* Que je boive, que tu boives, qu'il boive ;—qu'ils boivent.

DIRE, *to say.*—*Ind. prés.* Vous dites.

FAIRE, *to do.*—*Ind. prés.* Vous faites, ils font.—*Fut.* Je ferai, tu feras, etc.—*Cond.* Je ferais, tu ferais, etc.—*Subj. prés.* Que je fasses, que tu fasses, etc.

PRENDRE, *to take.*—*Ind. prés.* Ils prennent.—*Subj. prés.* Que je prenne, que tu prennes, qu'il prenne ;—qu'ils prennent.

EXERCISES ON THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

ALLER.—They go to church every sunday. I went to
tous les
 see them. We shall go to see her. I am going to see

EXERCISES ON THE IRREGULAR VERBS. 135

him. Will you go to see her? No, I will not go. He goes to school. We shall send him money, that he may *enverrons* *afinque* go to see his friends. That we may go to see them. We would go to see her, if we had time. Let us go to see ^m him. I shall soon go to London. That we might go to see it.

ENVOYER.— We shall send our letters to him. Should you send your children to school? I shall send it to him. They shall not send her to her uncle. I *chez* *oncle*. send him to see you. They sent me a little money. I *un peu* have sent them several pictures.

COURIR.—We run very fast. Do I not run very fast? I ran to see him. They shall run to her assistance. *secours. m* You will incur his displeasure. He will concur to the *encourir* déplaisir. m* *concourir**

* Like *courir*.

136 EXERCISES ON THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

ruin of his friends. You would run if you could. Let us run with them.

CUEILLIR.—I gather some flowers for my little sisters. Shall we gather some flowers for our elder sister? No, we shall not gather flowers for her. For whom shall we then gather flowers? I should have gathered some flowers, but my mother told me she would gather some herself, and give them to my sisters. I have gathered some flowers for you. I gathered flowers for my children. That I may gather flowers.

MOURIR.—He died last week. Your brother will die before he reaches London. Let us die for our country.
arriver à *patrie.*
I should die happy if my sins were forgiven. They died *pardonnés.*
on the sea. They will die in their own country.
en f *en f*

EXERCISES ON THE IRREGULAR VERBS. 137

Would they not die in their own country? He died
abroad.

dans l'étranger.

TENIR—I hope you will keep your word.
Will they not keep their promises? I hold
your hand. She did hold a book. They held me by the
hand. You shall hold my basket. He shall not hold my
basket. I could hold it. They would keep it. That I
may keep it. They hold it.

VENIR.—I come. They come. They shall come to-
morrow. We shall not come this afternoon. I would
come if I had time. Would you come if you had time?
I may come. I came yesterday. He comes. We shall
not come. I am come. They shall soon come. I will
not come.

POUVOIR—I can do it. They cannot do it. We can
do it. I have been able to do it. I shall not be able to
do it.

138 EXERCISES ON THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

do it. Have you been able to write? That I may be
able to go to the ball. Can you tell me who lives in this
m
house? He shall be able to go to school. That we may
be able to go to church. Will he be able to follow me?

SAVOIR.—We know it. They do not know it. Do
you know it? I knew it. We have known it. We shall
know it soon. We shall not know it. We would know
it. They shall know the truth. That I may know him.
f
We have known them .

S'ASSOIR.—I sit down. They sit down. They shall
not sit down. Will they not sit down? That I may sit
down. Let us sit down. I would sit down if I had time.
m
Why will you not sit down. We shall not sit down
yet.
encore.

EXERCISES ON THE IRREGULAR VERBS. 139

VALOIR.—It is worth sixpence. This book is not
Il vaut
worth four shillings. It will not be worth much. It
would be worth more. That it may be worth more.
That we may be worth more than they are worth. It
will be worth three francs.

VOIR.—We see you. I see him. I shall see them.
We shall not see them. They have seen it. You have
not seen her. That I may see him. You shall see my
brother. I could see your children at school. I have
seen those books. Shall you see my books. They see
them every day.

m

VOULOIR.—I am willing to go with you. We are wil-
Je veux
ling to do it. I was not willing to leave my country.
He will be willing to follow it. They have not been
quitter patrie. f
suiivre

140 EXERCISES ON THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

willing to receive her. That they may be willing to learn
it. He will be willing to obey his mother. We have
à
not been willing to do it. I have not been willing to
write.

BOIRE.—We drink white wine. I drink red wine. We
m
drank bad wines. We have not drank good white wine.
I shall drink some milk. That I may drink beer. That
m
we may drink brandy. You drank wine. We would
en de vie.
drink milk, if we had any. That they may drink my
m à
health.
santé. f

DIRE.—I tell it to you. You tell it to him. They
have told it to me. We told it to him. We told him a
secret. They shall tell it to them. They would tell it
— m
to her. That I may tell her. Tell it to her. Let us

EXERCISES ON THE IRREGULAR VERBS. 141

tell her. I shall not tell it to you. You curse her. You
maudire
slander your neighbours.
médire

FAIRE.—We do our duty. You do it well. I do it
well. I did it well. We have done it. We shall do it.
Will they not do it? They would do it, if they could.
That I may do that. That we may make it. That they
may not do it. Do that. Let us not do that. They
did it. I shall not do it.

PRENDRE.—In taking my book. They take my slate.
ardoise. f
I take it. We took them. They shall take it. That I
may take it. That we may take him. That they may
take them.

VAINCRE.—I vanquish him. We vanquish them. I
did vanquish her. They shall vanquish them. I have

142 EXERCISES ON THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

vanquished him. We could not vanquish them.

RECAPITULATION.

They shall sit down. He shall know it. I shall come
to-morrow. I shall send him a parcel. They will not
hold it. He will acquire some money. We shall run
acquérir
very fast. They have not been able to write. I have
seen him in the streets. Where shall you go. I went to
chez
my tailor. That I may drink three glasses of water.
He shall die. It will be worth five francs. We shall
see you to-morrow. I shall vanquish all my enemies.
Your sister will gather some flowers. Do me this favour.
Tell me this. We will not run. That they may not
take that liberty. I know it. They will not sit down.
Will you not keep your word? My sister will come this
tenir parole?
afternoon. My brother will be able to go to school. I

EXERCISES ON THE IRREGULAR VERBS. 143

knew it. That poor man will soon die. He will not die.

Will he not die? In drinking. That I may drink.

That we may not drink. I have done it. I have told it

to you. I have not taken it. We have not known it.

They have seen them. They would run if they could.

We vanquished him. They came yesterday. They did

not come. Will they not come? I saw him in coming.

That I may come. That we may not come. In knowing

it. We know it. In holding it. That I may hold it.

That we may not hold it. In dying. That I may die.

That we may die. That they may die.

CONJUGATION OF THE PASSIVE VERBS.

Passive verbs are conjugated by adding the participle past of the verb active to the auxiliary to be, through all its tenses, in the following manner :

144 CONJUGATION OF THE PASSIVE VERBS.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Je suis aimé ou aimée, I am loved.

Preterite Indefinite. /

J'ai été aimé ou aimée, I have been loved.

Imperfect.

J'étais aimé ou aimée, I was loved.

Pluperfect.

J'avais été aimé ou aimée, I had been loved.

Preterite Definite.

Je fus aimé ou aimée, I was loved.

Preterite Anterior.

J'eus été aimé ou aimée, I had been loved.

Future Present.

Je serai aimé ou aimée, I shall be loved.

Future Anterior.

J'aurai été aimé ou aimée, I shall have been loved.

CONDITIONAL.

Present.—Je serais aimé ou aimée, I should be loved.

Cond. Past.—J'aurais été aimé ou aimée, I should have been loved.

CONJUGATION OF THE PASSIVE VERBS. 145

IMPERATIVE.

(No first person for the singular.)

Sois aimé ou aimée, be thou loved.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.—*Que je sois aimée,* that I may be loved.

Preterite.—*Que j'aie été aimé ou aimée,* that I may have been loved.

Imperfect.—*Que je fusse aimé ou aimée,* that I might be loved.

Pluperfect.—*Que j'eusse été aimé ou aimée,* that I might have been loved.

INFINITIVE.

Present.—*Etre aimé ou aimée,* to be loved.

Past.—*Avoir été aimé ou aimée,* to have been loved.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.—*Etant aimé ou aimée,* being loved.

Past.—*Ayant été aimé ou aimée,* having been loved.

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERBS.

Reflected verbs are always conjugated with a double pronoun, as, *je me, tu te, il se, nous nous, vous vous, ils*

146 CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERBS.

or *elles se*. In their compound tenses they take the auxiliary *être*.

INDICATIVE.

<i>Present.</i> — <i>Je me lève,</i>	I rise.
<i>Preterite Definite.</i> — <i>Je me suis levé,</i>	I have risen.
<i>Imperfect.</i> — <i>Je me levais,</i>	I was rising.
<i>Pluperfect.</i> — <i>Je m'étais levé,</i>	I had risen.
<i>Preterite Definite.</i> — <i>Je me levai,</i>	I rose.
<i>Preterite Anterior.</i> — <i>Je me fus levé,</i>	I had risen.
<i>Future Present.</i> — <i>Je me leverai,</i>	I shall rise.
<i>Future Anterior.</i> — <i>Je me serai levé,</i>	I shall have risen.

CONDITIONAL.

<i>Present.</i> — <i>Je me leverais,</i>	I should rise.
<i>Cond. Past.</i> — <i>Je me serais levé,</i>	I should have risen.

IMPERATIVE.

(No first person in the singular.)

<i>Lève-toi,</i>	rise thou.
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SUBJUNCTIVE.

<i>Present.</i> — <i>Que je me lève,</i>	that I may rise.
<i>Preterite.</i> — <i>Que je me sois levé,</i>	that I may have risen.

CONJUGATION OF THE IMPERSONAL VERBS. 147

Imperfect.—*Que je me levasse*, that I might rise.

Pluperfect.—*Que je me fusse levé*, that I might have risen.

INFINITIVE.

Present.—*Se lever*, to rise.

Past.—*S'être levé ou levée*, to have risen.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.—*Se levant*, rising.

Past.—*S'étant levé ou levée*, having risen.

CONJUGATION OF THE IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Impersonal verbs are those which are used in the third person singular only, but which have no relation to a substantive ; consequently an impersonal verb may be known by the impossibility of substituting a substantive for the word *il*, it, as, *il pleut*, it rains.

INDICATIVE.

Present.—*Il faut*, it is necessary.

Preterite Indefinite.—*Il a fallu*, it has been necessary.

Imperfect.—*Il fallait*, it was necessary.

Pluperfect.—*Il avait fallu*, it had been necessary.

Preterite Definite.—*Il fallut*, it was necessary.

148 CONJUGATION OF THE IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Preterite Anterior.—*Il eut fallu*, it had been necessary.

Future Present.—*Il faudra*, it will be necessary.

Future Antr.—*Il aura fallu*, it will have been necessary.

CONDITIONAL.

Present.—*Il faudrait*, it would be necessary.

Past.—*Il aurait fallu*, it would have been necessary.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.—*Qu'il faille*, that it may be necessary.

Preterite.—*Qu'il ait fallu*, that it may have been necessary.

Imperfect.—*Qu'il fallût*, that it might be necessary.

Pluperfect.—*Qu'il eût fallu*, that it might have been necessary.

INFINITIVE.

Present.—*Falloir*, to be necessary.

PARTICIPLE.

Fallu, ayant fallu, having been necessary.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE PARTICIPLE.

The participle is a word which partakes of the nature both of the verb and the adjective ; of the verb, as it has

its signification : *une mère aimant sa fille*, a mother loving her daughter ; of the adjective, as it expresses a quality : *une fille aimée*, a beloved girl.

There are two sorts of participles : the participle present and the participle past.

The participle present ends in *ant*, and never varies : *une femme aimant sa fille*, a woman loving her daughter ; *des femmes aimant leurs filles*, women loving their daughters.

The participle past has various terminations, and is susceptible of agreement : *une femme aimée*, *des femmes aimées*, etc., a beloved woman ; beloved women.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE PREPOSITION.

A preposition is an invariable word which expresses the relations that some words bear to one another, as, *venez près de la table* ; *allez loin de la table*, come near the table ; go from the table.

The word which completes their signification is called the regimen of the preposition.

The following prepositions are the most in use : *à*, at, to ; *après*, after ; *avant*, before ; *avec*, with ; *chez*, at ; *dans*, in ; *de*, of ; *en*, in ; *hormis*, except ; *quand*, when ; *entre*, between ; *depuis*, since ; etc.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE ADVERB.

The abverb is an invariable word which serves to qualify either a verb or an adjective : *il parle sagement*, he speaks wisely ; *elle est très belle*, she is very handsome. The following abverbs are the most in use : *auparavant*, before ; *partout*, everywhere ; *loin*, far ; *demain*, tomorrow ; *autrefois*, formerly ; *souvent*, often ; *toujours*, always ; *jamais*, never ; *beaucoup*, much ; *dessous*, under, etc.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE CONJUNCTION.

The conjunction is an invariable word which serves to connect words or sentences together, as, *parlez peu et pensez bien*, speak little and think much.

The following conjunctions are the most in use : *et*, and ; *ainsi*, thus ; *savoir*, namely ; *mais*, but ; *comme*, as ; *car*, for ; *donc*, therefore ; *enfin*, finally ; *cependant*,

however ; *quand*, when ; *c'est-à-dire*, that is to say ; *pour-tant*, yet ; *que*, that, etc.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE INTERJECTION.

The interjection is an invariable word which serves to denote any sudden affection of the mind, as, *ha ! oh ! hélas !* alas ! *oh ! ho !* etc.

PART THE SECOND.

SYNTAX.

Syntax is that part of Grammar which treats of the construction and use of words, and fixes the place which they are to occupy in the proposition.

A proposition is the expression of a judgment. When I say : *la Grammaire est utile*,* I assert that the quality of *utile* belongs to Grammar. *Grammaire* is the subject, *est* the verb, *utile* the attribute.

There are two sorts of propositions, the *principal* and the *incidental*.

The *principal* proposition is that upon which all the others† are depending, and which may be understood by itself.

* The English to the examples is considered unnecessary, as it is supposed, by this time, that the pupil is able to understand every thing he reads in French.

† In a sentence there are as many propositions as there are verbs in a personal mood.

The *incidental* proposition is that which completes the signification of the *principal* ; it begins generally with a conjunction or a relative pronoun, and cannot be understood by itself : *je vois le livre que vous avez acheté. I see the book*, is the principal proposition, *which you have bought*, the incidental.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE SUBSTANTIVE.

1. Substantives have in general but one gender, some of them, however, are both of the masculine and feminine gender.

Aigle is masculine, when it means a bird of that name, as, *un grand aigle* ; and feminine, when it means a standard, as, *les aigles romaines*.

Amour, délice, orgue, are masculine in the singular, and feminine in the plural, as, *un amour violent, de violentes amours ; un grand délice, de grandes délices ; un bel orgue, de belles orgues*.

Automne is of both genders, but the masculine is preferable : *un bel automne*.

Couple is feminine when it means the number two : *donnez-moi une couple de livres*, that is two books ; but when it expresses union it is masculine : *Louis Napoléon et Hortence Beauharnais ne firent pas un heureux*

couple; it is also masculine when it applies to the male and female of animals: *ce navigateur laissa dans cette île un couple de pigeons pour en multiplier l'espèce.*

Enfant is masculine, when it means a boy: *votre frère est un bel enfant*; and feminine, when it means a girl: *votre soeur est une belle enfant.*

Gens is masculine, when followed by an adjective, and feminine, when the adjective precedes it: *des gens éclairés, de méchantes gens.*

EXCEPTION.—*Tout*, (all) placed immediately before *gens*, or before *gens* preceded by an adjective which has but one termination for both genders, is always masculine: *tous les gens, tous les braves gens*; but we must write: *toutes les vieilles gens*, and not *tous les vieilles gens*, because the adjective *vieille* has not the same termination for both genders.

Exemple is feminine when it designates a model of writing: *ce maître écrivain donne de belles exemples à ses élèves.* In every other sense it is masculine. When example means conduct, we must say: *suivre l'exemple*, and not *imiter l'exemple.*

Hymne is feminine, when it means an hymn sung at church: *on chante encore une des hymnes que ce saint homme composa.* In every other sense it is masculine.

Quelque chose is masculine, when it means a thing: *cet homme a dit quelque chose qui a été admiré*, that is, a thing which has been admired; it is feminine, when it means any thing that may be: *quelque chose que vous*

distiez, elle ne m'intéresse pas, that is, any thing you may say, it does not interest me.

FORMATION OF THE PLURAL OF COMPOUND SUBSTANTIVES.

2.—(a) When a noun is composed of a substantive and of an adjective united by a hyphen, both words take the sign of the plural : *une chauve-souris, des chauves-souris*. *Des grand 'mères* is an exception to this rule.

(b) When a noun is composed of two substantives united by a hyphen, both words take the sign of the plural : *un chou-fleur, des choux-fleurs*. *Des brèche-dents*, and *des Hôtels-Dieu*, are exceptions to this rule.

(c) When a noun is composed of two substantives united by a preposition between hyphens, the first substantive only takes the mark of the plural : *un arc-en-ciel, des arcs-en-ciel*. *Des tête-à-tête* is an exception to this rule.

(d) When a noun is composed of a verb, or of a preposition and a substantive, the substantive only takes the mark of the plural : *un essuie-main, des essuie-mains ; une-contre-danse, des contre-danses*.

(e) When a noun is compound of words invariable by their nature, such as a verb, a preposition, or an adverb, they do not vary : *un passe-partout, des passe-partout*, a master key.

FORMATION OF THE PLURAL OF PROPER NAMES.

3.—(f) Proper names of persons, though applied to several, do not take the sign of plural when they only serve to designate the individuals who bore or have borne those names, as, *les Racine étaient de grands poètes* ; but they take the sign of the plural when they designate individuals similar to those whose name is employed, as, *tous les pays n'ont pas produit des Racines*, that is, poets as great as the *Racine*.

(g) Substantives borrowed from foreign languages are written in the plural as in the singular: *un infolio, des infolio*; *un zéro, des zéro*; *un duo, des duo*, etc. A frequent use has Frenchified *opéra, bravo*: *un opéra, des opéras*; *un bravo, des bravos*.

EXERCISES ON THE SUBSTANTIVE.

1. The golden eagle is a very large bird. The imperial
 eagles were taken by the enemy. She has conceived a
 great love for that child. I have seen two good organs.
 I have seen the organ you mention. My whole delight

EXERCISES ON THE SUBSTANTIVE. 157

is in reading. We have had a beautiful autumn.

consistent

Give me a couple of knives. This navigator left in that

m laissa

island a couple of pigs, in order to perpetuate the species.

f — pour en perpétuer espèce.

Mr. L. and Mrs. S. were not a happy couple. Old people

gens

disapprove of it. Good people are generally happy. All

le en général

honest people have blamed him. It is the opinion of all

good people. Almost all old people love tranquility.

Presque

f

Almost all young people love music. This writing mas-

f

maître écri-

ter does not give good copies to his pupils. Has your

vain en

exemple

brother done something* you did not approve of? This

fait

approuver ?

boy has done something you have not seen. My writing

master has not given me a good copy. I have lost a cou-

ple of books. They are a very happy couple. Your

brother is a very little boy. The officers imitated his

example. Any thing he may say, will not please me.

* The relative pronouns *which*, *whom*, as well as the conjunction *what*, are never understood in French.

158 EXERCISES ON THE SUBSTANTIVE.

2. He killed several bats. We saw se-
chauve-souris. (a)
 veral rainbows. Fenelon's Telemachus is one of the
arc-en-ciel. (c) *le Télémaque*
 master pieces of French literature. My servant has
chef-d'oeuvre (c) ——— f. f
 stolen several towels. There are in France eighty-six
voler (d) ———
 chief towns. The Roman Catholics are very numer-
chef-lieu. (b) ——— *Catholique (a)*
 ous in Ireland. We have lost our tooth picks. They
cure-dent. (d)
 have not seen my silk-worms. They have lost their
ver-à-soie. (c)
 grandmothers. There are a great many silk worms in
(a) *Il y a*
 China. That man has experienced many disappointments.
 ——— *e éprouvé contre-temps. (d)*
 The Hotel-Dieu are large hospitals for the sick and lame.
(b) *malade boiteux.*
 We danced several country dances. These thieves had
(c)
 several master-keys.

(e)
 3. (The) Newtons are very uncommon at this
 ——— *(f)* *rare à pré-*
 time. Spain has given birth to the Senecas.
sent. L'Espagne naissance Sénèque. (f)
 The two Racines were born in France. These ladies
naquirent ———

EXERCISES ON THE SUBSTANTIVE. 159

played several duets. Write several cyphers on your

duo (g)

néro (g)

slate. (The) Keplers are very uncommon in Spain. I

ardoise. — (f)

Je

have no personal acquaintance with the Camp-

or ne connais pas personnellement or

—

bells. I have seen several operas.

(g)

RECAPITULATION.

Racine's *Athalie*, and Voltaire's *Merope*, are dramatic

dramatique

master-pieces. Your ancestors have left you great ex-

(c)

amples to imitate. The Campbells have acquired as much

— (f)

acquis autant de

riches as the Lambertons. Is there any thing in his

— (f)

quelque chose.

conduct of which you have not approved? I always keep

f

garder

fire arms in two of my bed rooms.

The eagle

(c)

chambre-à-coucher.

looks at the sun without lowering his eye-lids. Imitate

or in

baisser les paupières.

their example, if you wish to be worthy of their name.

digne

Demosthenes and Ciceros do not appear in every age.

— (f)

dans tous les siècles.

Bats only fly at night.

(a)

CHAPTER II.

OF THE ARTICLE.

(a) The definite article is used before all common substantives ; also before the names of countries, provinces, rivers, winds, mountains, etc. : *les hommes sont mortels ; le vice est odieux ;—La France est un grand pays ;—la Seine est une belle rivière ;—les Alpes sont plus hautes que le Jura.*

(b) REMARK.—The article is omitted before the names of kingdoms and provinces, when they have the same name as their capital cities : *Naples est un beau pays.* It is also omitted before proper names, when they denote the countries we live in, we go to, or come from, or when we speak of something belonging to a country : *je demeure en Suisse ;—je vais en France ;—je suis arrivé de Portugal ;—de la laine d'Angleterre ;—du vin de Bourgogne.* But we must say, with the article : *je vais à la Chine ;—je viens du Canada,* because these countries are not in Europe.

(c) No article is used before the names of men, women, divinities, towns, days, and months, as : *Jean parle ;—Marie danse ;—Londres est une grande ville ;—Lundi passé ;—Janvier,* etc.

(d) The adverbs *plus, moins, mieux,* (the most, the least, the best,) expressing a comparison, are preceded by *le, la, les,* according to the gender and number of the sub-

stantive* placed before them : *voilà l'étoffe la plus belle*, that is, *la plus belle étoffe de toutes les étoffes*. But when these adverbs express a quality in the highest degree, without expressing a comparison, or when they relate to a verb which precedes them, *le* is simply used : *c'est à la chandelle que cette étoffe paraît le plus belle*, that is, *paraît belle au plus haut degré* ; *voilà les filles qui écrivent le mieux*.

The article is repeated,

(e) 1st. Before every substantive : *le père et la mère les fils et les filles*, etc.

(f) 2nd. Before two adjectives united by *et*, when they do not qualify the same substantive : *le vieux et le jeune soldat* ; as a soldier cannot be at the same time young and old, it is evident that there are two soldiers, the one expressed and the other understood, the article ought therefore to be repeated. But we must say : *le vieux et brave soldat*, because a soldier may be old and brave at the same time.

(ff) In French, nouns of measure or weight, are preceded by the definite and not the indefinite article, as in English : *cette dentelle coûte trois sous l'aune*, this lace costs three pence a yard ; *six francs le boisseau*, six francs a bushel.

SUPPRESSION OF THE ARTICLE.

(g) *De* or *d'* is used instead of *du*, *de la*, *de l'*, *des*,

* Some times the substantive is understood : *elle ne pleure pas quoiqu'elle soit la plus affligée*, that is, *quoiqu'elle soit la femme la plus affligée*.

when the substantive, taken in a partitive sense, is preceded by an adjective : *donnez-moi de bon pain, d'excellent vin et de bons poulets*, and not *du bon pain, de l'excellent vin et des bons poulets*.

REMARK.—When the adjective and the substantive are so far united by the sense, as to form but one and the same word, the article partitive must be used : *j'ai des petits-fils et des petites-filles*, that is, grandsons and grand-daughters.

The article is omitted,

(h) 1st. Before common substantives, when they designate neither a genus, a species, nor a particular individual : *une table de bois ; dix tables ; un homme sans talent ; se conduire avec sagesse*.

(i) 2nd. After an adverb of quantity : *peu de monde, beaucoup d'amis*, etc., unless the common substantive be followed by *que, qui, or de* : *il me reste peu des livres que vous m'avez donnés ; beaucoup des enfans qui vont à cette école ne sont pas très-attentifs ; peu des enfans de ce village vont à l'école*.

(k) 3rd. When the sense is negative : *je ne bois pas de vin ; je ne vous ferai pas de reproches*. But if the substantive is followed by an adjective or a relative pronoun, the article must be used, though the sense is negative : *je ne bois pas du vin rouge ; je ne vous ferai pas des reproches que vous ne méritez pas*.

(l) The indefinite article *un, une*, though used in English, is omitted in French after the verb *être* : *je suis Français*, and not *je suis un Français*, I am a Frenchman. However, when the verb *être* is preceded by *ce*,

or when the substantive which follows it is qualified by an adjective, *un* or *une* must be used : *c'est un Français ; je suis un Français infortuné.*

EXERCISES ON THE ARTICLE.

Idleness is despicable. Fear and ignorance are the two
 (a) f *méprisable* (a) f (e) f
 sources of superstition. France is a large kingdom. I
 — f (a)—f m
 come from France. We did not like France. They go
 (b) (a)
 to France. We went to China. They lived in China.
 (b) (b) f
 China is a large empire. Touraine is the Garden of
 — m (a) f m
 France. Sicily is the granary of Italy. He lives in
 (a) f m (a)
 Sicily. We shall go to Sicily. Naples is a fertile
 (b) (b)
 country. Demosthenes and Cicero were two great orators.
 m (c) m
 Saturn and Jupiter were heathen divinities. Parnassus
 (c) *païen divinité.* f (a) m
 and Helicon are two mountains situated in Greece.*
 — *situées*
 This muslin is the finest I ever saw. These girls
 f (d) *que j'ai jamais vue.*

* No article is used before a substantive preceded by *en*.

are the most obstinate I know. When the earth is

(d) *que je connaisse.* f

the nearest to the sun, we have winter. This water is

(d) *du* m f

the best. Water is the hottest when it boils. Those

(d) (d)

young ladies write the best. The moon appears the

(d) f (d)

largest near the horizon. This lace is the best and

— m *dentelle* f *meilleur*

the finest. It is by candle light that this lace looks the

à la chandelle f (d)

best. The good and witty La Fontaine was not an ac-

(f) *spirituel*

tive man. I drink some wine. I do not drink wine.

(a) m (k)

He does not drink red wine. He has much money.

en (k) *beaucoup* (i)

Many of the children you saw belong to

(i) *que vous avez vus appartenir*

that establishment. The celebrated and brave La Tri-

établissement. m *célèbre* (f) — f

mouille lost his life at the battle of Pavia. Both ancient

la f à f — e *en.*

and modern philosophers have mentioned the causes of

(f) *fait mention* —

those phenomena. He is a merchant. He is a wealthy

— *ne* (l) *mar—* *C'est* (l) *riche*

merchant. It was a philosopher who did it. Was he

(l) — *phs*

not a fortunate philosopher? Interest, glory, and

(l)

(a) *Intérêt* (e) f

ambition are the great motives of our actions. We have

—

le grand mobile

(g)

fine apples and good peaches. There is good bread, but

bel f

f

Il y a

(g) m

bad butter. They had bad ink and bad paper. She is the

m

(g) f

m

(d)

most beautiful and amiable lady I ever saw.

que j'aie jamais vue.

Virtue is preferable to riches. These gentlemen have

(a)

—

sont

come from the Indies. I have fine pictures in the

arrivés

Indes.

(g)

m *dans*

other room. That admiral was sent to the West Indies.

—

(b) *Occidentales.*

Make no remarks.

Butter

is sold for four-

(k) *observations.* (a) *beurre* m *se vend*

teen pence a pound. This lace cost ten francs a yard.

(ff) *livre.* f

f

— (ff) f

I speak of France. We came from France. Coals

(a)

(b)

charbon m

sell for ten pence a bushel. My brother is come back

se vend

(ff) *boisseau.* m

revenu

from Canada. Give me good bread, good meat, good

(b)

— m

(g)

m

f

wine, and good beer. Bread and water are sufficient for

m

bière. f (a) m

f

suffisent

her. To write well one must make use of good paper

Pour on doit se servir (g) m

and good ink. I know people of wit. Astronomy

f (g) beaux-esprits. —mie (e)

navigation, and philosophy, are sciences well known in

— f ————phie, f — f connues

Europe. He likes the company of fops.

— f (g) petits-maitres.

Clouds and fogs are formed of vapours. How

nuage (e) brouillards

much a dozen? History and Geography are useful

(ff) douzaine? f (a) —phie f

sciences. These gentlemen married two of the grand-

— (g) petites-

daughters of the king of Spain. The father, mother, and

filles (e)

children are dead. Do you drink beer? no, I do not

morts. (a) f

drink beer, but I sometimes drink white wine. The large

m

and superb castle of Versailles, was erected by Louis the

(f) m érigé m

XIV. Ancient and modern philosophers are not of the

(f)

same opinion on that point. What avail riches without

— m A quoi servent (a)

health. He is without friends and without money.

f

(h)

Give me a piece of bread. I have a beautiful
morceau m (h)

mahogany table. She is a good milliner. London is the
acajou — f (l) modiste. —dres f (d)
 largest city in Europe. He speaks without reflection.
f — (h)

Those who speak the most are not always the most
(d) (d)

esteemed. When the days are the shortest, we have
estimés. (d) court

winter. Brussels is the finest town I ever saw.

f (c) (d) f que j'ai jamais vues.

Your sister is a widow. When the moon is in the zenith,
(l) veuve. f au zénit,

she appears the smallest. I know all the good and bad
(d) petite. (f)

qualities of that man.
f

CHAPTER III.

OF THE ADJECTIVE.

1. (a) The adjective agrees in gender and number with the substantive or pronoun which it qualifies: *un homme pieux, une femme pieuse.*

(b) When the adjective qualifies two or more substantives, it must be put in the plural; and if these substan-

tives be of different genders, the adjective must be in the masculine plural : *la mère et la fille sont contentes* ; *le père et la fille sont contents*.

(c) REMARK.—When the adjective qualifies two substantives of inanimate objects of different genders, the ear requires that the substantive masculine should be mentioned the last, if the adjective has a different termination for each gender : *une rivière et un lac gelés*, and not *un lac et une rivière gelés*.

EXCEPTIONS.

(d) The adjectives *nu* et *demi*, are invariable when they precede the substantive : *nu-pieds, demi-heure*. But the same adjectives agree when they are placed after the substantive : *pieds-nus, une heure et demie*. We write *trois heures et demie*, and not *trois heures et demies*, because it is the same as saying : *trois heures et la moitié d'une autre heure*.

(e) The adjective *feu* (late) agrees with its substantive, when it is not separated from it by an article, or by a possessive adjective : *la feuë reine, ma feuë mère*, but we must write without agreement : *feu la reine, feu ma mère*.

(f) An adjective used adverbially, that is, serving to modify a verb, is always invariable : *cette fille est assise trop haut* ; *ses livres coûtent cher*, and not *assise trop haute, coûtent chers*.

(g) An adjective placed after two or more substantives not joined by the conjunction *et*, agrees with the last, when the substantives have nearly the same signification : *cet homme a montré une puissance, un pouvoir infini, and not infinis.*

(h) When two substantives are united by the preposition *de*, the adjective agrees with the first : *trois heures du jour passées à la promenade* ; but if they are joined by the conjunction *ou*, the adjective agrees with the last : *un discernement ou une application étonnante.*

(i) Two adjectives or more cannot communicate the plural form to the substantive, consequently you must not say : *les langues anglaise et française ; les histoires ancienne et moderne ; le premier et le second étages.* We have two languages, two histories and two floors, the one understood and the other expressed, for it is the same as saying : *la langue anglaise et la langue française ; l'histoire ancienne et l'histoire moderne ; le premier étage et le second étage.* You must, therefore say : *la langue anglaise et la française ; l'histoire ancienne et la moderne ; le premier et le second étage.*

Two adjectives, the first of which is qualified by the second, remain both invariable : *des cheveux chatain clair.*

REGIMEN OF ADJECTIVES.

(l) A substantive may be governed by two adjectives, provided these adjectives require the same regimen, that is, the same preposition : *cet homme est cher et utile à sa*

famille, that is, *cher à sa famille, utile à sa famille*. But we cannot say : *cet homme est sensible et content des attentions que sa famille a pour lui*, because *sensible* requires the preposition *à* and *content* requires *de*. We must, therefore, give each adjective the regimen that belongs to it, and say : *cet homme est sensible aux attentions que sa famille a pour lui, et en est content*.

(m) Most adjectives ending in *ble*,* *gne*, *nt*, *x*,† require the preposition *de* after them : *il est impossible de plaire à tout le monde ; il est digne de votre amitié ; il est content de vous ; il est dangereux de faire cela ; etc.* The adjectives *ravi*, *chéri*, *avide*, *libre*, *juste*, *satisfait*, also require the preposition *de* after them.

(n) All adjectives which signify behaviour towards others, require the preposition *envers* after them ; *cette mère est bonne envers ses enfans ; cet homme est charitable envers les pauvres*.

OF POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES.

2. (o) The possessive adjectives are repeated :—

First, before every substantive : *mon cousin et ma cousine ; ses frères et ses sœurs*, and not *mon cousin et cousine, ses frères et sœurs*.

Second, before two adjectives united by *et*, when they do not qualify the same substantive : *mon grand et mon*

* *Sensible* requires *a*.

† The feminine follows the same rule : *il est curieux de savoir cela ; elle est curieuse de savoir cela*.

petit piano ; leurs bonnes et leurs mauvaises qualités. But we must say : *mon beau et petit piano ; leurs bonnes et admirables qualités*, because these adjectives qualify the same substantives.

(p) When we speak of inanimate objects, the possessive adjectives *son, sa, ses, leur, leurs*, cannot enter into a proposition, unless the object to which they relate, be the subject of that proposition : *la ville a ses plaisirs, comme la campagne a ses agréments.* In this example, as *ville* and *campagne* are the subjects of the two propositions in which the adjective *ses* is found, it follows that the construction is correct. But we could not say : *voilà un beau fleuve, j'admire ses eaux*, because *fleuve* is not the subject of the proposition *j'admire ses eaux*. In that case, we must replace *son, sa, ses, leur, leurs*, by *en* before the verb, and the articles *le, la, les*, before the substantive : *voilà un beau fleuve, j'en admire les eaux.* The only exception to this rule is, when *son, sa, ses, leur, leurs*, are preceded by a preposition, for in that case we must use the adjective, and say : *voilà un beau fleuve, j'admire la beauté de ses eaux.*

(q) Possessive adjectives, placed before a substantive denoting any part of the possessor's body, are replaced by the articles *le, la, les* : *je me suis lavé les mains ; on lui a coupé le doigt*, and not *je me suis lavé mes mains ; on lui a coupé son doigt.* However, if there were an equivocation to be feared, the possessive adjectives should be used : *je vois que ma jambe enfle*, and not *que la jambe enfle.*

OF NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

3. (s) The cardinal numbers (see page 29) must be used instead of the ordinals, when speaking of the days of the month, except the first: *le deux, le trois*, etc. *join ou de join*; *le premier join*, and not *le un join*.

(t) In speaking of sovereigns the cardinal numbers are used instead of the ordinal: *Philippe Trois*; *Henri Quatre*, etc. But we must say for the two first numbers: *Philippe Premier*; *Henri Second*, and not *Philippe Un*; *Henri Deux*.

(tt) REMARK.—The definite article is not used in French before the cardinal and ordinal numbers, when they are placed after the name of a sovereign, or after the words book, volume, chapter: *Henri Second maria Catherine de Medici*; Henry the Second married Catharine of Medici; *livre troisième*, book the third; *chapitre cinquième* or *cing*, chapter the fifth.

(v) *Cent*, when plural, as *deux cents, trois cents*, etc. and *quatre-vingt* take an *s* when followed by a substantive: *deux cents hommes, quatre-vingts hommes*; but they never take the sign of the plural when followed by another numeral adjective: *deux cent cinquante hommes*; *quatre-vingt-dix hommes*.

(u) *Mille*, when it means the number ten hundred, never varies: *mille soldats*; *dix mille soldats*.

(*x*) In writing the date of the year *mille* is spelt *mil* : *l'an mil trois cent quatre-vingt*.

(*y*) *Mille*, when it means *a mile*, takes an *s* in the plural : *nous marchâmes dix milles*.

The adjectives *second*, and *deuxième* must not be used the one for the other. We can say of a work which has more than two volumes : *le second* or *le deuxième* volume ; but if the work has only two volumes, we must say : *le second* and not *le deuxième*.

OF INDEFINITE ADJECTIVES.

4. (*x*) *Aucun*, *nul*, (none, no, not one,) signifying *pas un*, are used in the singular : *aucun* médecin ne guérira cette maladie* ; *nul enfant n'est très attentif*. But *aucun* and *nul* take the sign of the plural when they are placed before substantives that have no singular : *aucunes mœurs*, *aucunes funérailles*, *nuls pleurs*.

(1) *Tout*, (all, every,) followed by a substantive, is an adjective, and agrees in gender and number with that substantive : *tous les hommes*, *toutes les femmes*.

(2) *Tout*, (quite, however, though, as,) followed by an adjective or a participle, remains invariable, unless the adjective or the participle that follows it, be feminine, and begins with a consonant : *elle a les mains tout écorchées* ; *tout aimable qu'est votre soeur* ; *tout spirituels que sont ces jeunes hommes*. But you must write with agreement : *toutes spirituelles que sont ces jeunes filles* ; *elle est toute malade*.

* *Aucun* and *nul* require *ne* before the verb which follows them.

(3) *Même*, (same, even, themselves,) placed before or after a single substantive, or after a pronoun, is an adjective, and agrees in gender and number with that substantive or pronoun : *vous avez toujours les mêmes défauts ; ces enfans mêmes peuvent vous le dire ; ils firent cela eux-mêmes.*

(4) *Même*, (even) placed after several substantives remains invariable : *la noblesse, le peuple, les soldats même se révoltèrent contre lui. Même*, when it qualifies a verb, remains invariable : *ces enfans peuvent même vous le dire.*

(5) *Quelque*, (whatever, some, any,) placed before a substantive, is an adjective, and agrees in gender and number with that substantive : *quelques fautes que vous ayez commises, quelques livres, etc.*

(6) *Quelque*, (however) placed before an adjective, an adverb, or a participle, remains invariable : *quelque* riche qu'ils soient ; quelque adroitement qu'ils le fassent ; quelque admirés qu'ils soient.*

REMARK.—When the adjective is followed by a substantive, *quelque* agrees in number with that substantive : *quelques grands princes.*

(7) *Quel que*, (whatever) when followed by the verb to be,† is written in two words, and *quel* agrees in gender and number with the subject of the verb to be :

* *Quelque, quel que*, require the subjunctive mood.

† In English, *whatever* is followed by a substantive, and the verb to be is placed after it : *quelles que soient ces conditions, whatever these conditions may be.*

quels que *soient vos maux*; quelles que *soient vos qualités*.

EXERCISES ON THE ADJECTIVE.

1. Mary and Ann are not learned. My brother
 (b)
 and sister are learned. She had her mouth and
 (o) (b) (q) f
 eyes open. She had her eyes and mouth shut.
 m (b) (q) m f (c)
 Wheat and oats are not dear. He spoke to me
froment m *avoine* f (c)
 bare headed. He goes bare footed. It is half an hour
nu (d) f *pieds* m (d) f
 past two. In half an hour, I shall be there. You
 ♂ (d) f
 owe me a guinea and a half, and I owe you half a
devoir f ♂ (d)
 guinea. I stayed there ten minutes and a half. I
rester ♂
 came in at half past three. Her late mistress was a
rentrer à (d) *feu* (e)
 good woman. The French speak fast. The late queen
 (f) (e)
 was an accomplished woman. These are pleasures
 m
 which cost me dear. That girl is seated too high.
 (f) (f)

176 EXERCISES ON THE ADJECTIVE.

Napoleon had in France an absolute power and authority.

(g) m en f

His courage and boldness are wonderful. That soldier

— m en (o) f est surprenant (g)

has displayed an extraordinary courage, and intrepidity.

montrer (g) — m en (o) f

I have read the first and second volumes of Rolin's

(i) m

History. The French and Italian languages are very

(i) langue f ont de

much alike. I have seen the first and the second floors

grande rapports. (i) m

of that building. That man is dear and useful to his

m (l)

family. It is impossible to do it. We are satisfied with

f — (m) content (m)

you. The Italians do not speak fast. He is very

(f)

curious to ask so many questions. The French and

(m) tant de — (i)

German languages are much cultivated. My brother

cultivées.

and sister are not attentive. The sun and the moon are

(b) m f

beautiful. I have waited three hours and a half. They

(c) f en (d)

walk very fast. Gather those pinks, they smell

(f) osillet sentir

charmingly.

n (f)

2. My father, mother, and sisters love you. My
 (o) (o)
 brother and my sister are in the country. I have sold
 à f
 my elbow chair, because its arms are too high. I have
fauteuil m (p) m *trop*
 bought a knife; its end is not sharp enough. He raised
 m (p) *pointu* *élever*
 his voice. She stretched out her arms. Where have
 (q) f *étendre* ∞ (q) m
 you bought this book? its binding is not good.
 m (p) *reliure* f
 He has cut his hand. My father broke his leg.
s'est coupé (q) *s'est cassé* (q) f
 London has its beauties; its streets are beautiful and
 (p) (p) f
 wide. I see that my arm swells. I know all her bad
 (q) *enfler*. (o)
 and good qualities. It is a small house which has its
 — *tés*. f f (p)
 conveniences. The patient lost all his blood. They
commodité. *malade* m (q) *sang*. m On
 have cut off his leg. The Styx was a river of hell;
lui a ∞ (q) — m *fleuve* m
 the Gods, having sworn by its waters, were obliged to
jurer (p)
 keep their oath. The eagle looks at the sun without
tenir serment. ∞ m
 lowering his eye-lids. My sister broke her arm last
baisser (q) (q) m *hier*

178 EXERCISES ON THE ADJECTIVE.

night. That little boy and that little girl are very
as soir.

happy. Wash your hands. Paris is a fine city, but its

(b) (q) — ville (p)

streets are very narrow, and its houses too high. I

f étroite (p)

know all their good and admirable qualities. I knew all

(o)

their good and bad qualities. Ten thousand men lost

(o) f

their lives in that battle.

(q) f

3. Come to see me on the first of April. Frederic

œ m (s) ———

the second, king of Prussia, took a particular delight

(tt) (t) particulier plaisir

in having tall soldiers. Charles the fifth left his kingdom

d'avoir de (tt) (t) m

to his son Philip the second. William the third, king of

(tt) (tt) (t)

England, married the grand-daughter of Charles the first.

petite-fille (t)

Ten thousand, seven hundred men lost their lives in that

(u) cent (v) (q)

battle. They spent eighty guineas. London

f dépenser quatre-vingt (v) f

is fifteen hundred miles from Constantinople. This

(v) (y) ———

battle was fought in the year one thousand, three

f se livres œ œ (x)

hundred and six. On the day this battle was fought,

(v) ∞ ∞

three thousand five hundred men lost their lives. George

(u) .(v) (q) f

the fourth, the son of George the third, married Caroline

(t) ∞

the daughter of the Duke of Brunswick. The enemy

—
had two hundred and two men killed, eighty wounded

(v) ∞ *de tués* (v) *blessés*

and six hundred and eighty four taken prisoners. He

—
lives three miles from this place. Edward the third died

à (y) — f. (tt) (t)

on the first of June, one thousand, three hundred, and

— (s) *Join* ∞ (x) ∞

seventy-seven, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, and the

dans f — m

fifty-first of his reign. Stockton is two hundred and

m (v) ∞

forty-seven miles from London.

(y)

4. None of the judges were present. I saw no troops

(z) — *aucun* f

in that town. They speak ill of all men. All women

f *mal* (1) (1)

are not proud and ambitious. However afflicted and

fier — *tieux* f *tout* (2) — *gées*

dejected these young ladies were, they could not

abattu

forbear admiring the generosity of their enemy.

empêcher de ———té f

She was quite frightened. Those young ladies are quite

(2) . (2)

deformed. All their privileges were taken from them.

estropiées (1) — m pris

Even his brothers blamed him. That country preserved

(3) in conserva

its customs, its laws, even its ceremonies. The children

(p) (4) _____

even were dissatisfied. The town was taken by storm:

(3) **f** *d'assaut*

men, women, even children were put to death. These

(4) *furent* *Ce*

are not the same books which I saw. All men, even

(3) (1) (4)

kings are liable to sickness. I have bought some

sujet à des maladies. (5)

books. Some of my books are lost. Whatever service

(5) (5) _____

you may have done to my friends, they will reward you

avez rendus

for it. However skilful and learned we may be, let us

en (6)

not be proud of it. Whatever your faults may be,

en (7) *f* *soient*

confess them. Whatever great faults he has committed,

(6) f qu'il ait _____ses

his father will forgive him. However rich you may be.

lui. (6)

despise nobody. Whatever your birth may be, be
 (7) *naissance* f
 humble. She was quite disgusted with their behaviour.
 — (2) *de*

RECAPITULATION.

All fashions are not ridiculous. Read book the fifth,
 (1) *mode* f — *le* (tt) *et*
 chapter the third. She is kind to her servants. I shall
 (n)
 go out in half an hour. The Swiss fight with wonderful
 (d) f *Suisse* *étonnant* (g)
 courage and intrepidity. I am fond of the Italian and
 — m *en* — *té. f* *J'aime* *en* (i)
 German languages. That situation costs him dear. This
place f (f)
 prince has borne equally well good and bad fortunes.
 — *supporter* (i) — f
 He is cruel to animals. We shall write this letter in
 (n) f *en*
 less than half an hour. Give me half a guinea.
moins d'une (d) f (d) — *née* f
 I have not read the first and second volumes of that
 (s) — m
 work. They were not kind to me. It is half past one.
 m (n) *Il* (d)
 That officer has bought a sword; its hilt is not
 — f (p) *garde* f

of silver. He opens his mouth. The third and fourth

(q) (i)

classes got each a prize. She gave him her hand to

— *remporter* m (q) f

kiss. Palaces, temples, even public buildings, were

baiser. — (4) *bâtiment m*

destroyed. Whatever services a man may have done to

détruits. (5) — rendus

his country, he ought not to boast of it. Henry the first,

pay_t in $-r_i$ (t)

king of England, married a daughter of the king of

Scotland. **Hamburgh** is a large city ; its situation is

Ecosse. ———bourg (p) ———f

convenient for trade. Those young ladies were quite

commode m (2)

surprised and frightened. However surprising these

épouvantées. (6) *surprenant*

phenomena may be, they are not against the order of

_____ ne

nature. Those girls left the closet and the box

— f *cabinet* m **f**

open. His courage and bravery are astonishing. Even

(c) (o) — m & —vourer is (g) (3)

his sisters blamed him. They are worthy of praise.

digne (m) louange.

The fourteenth and fifteenth centuries were marked by

(i) *siècle m* *marqués*

great discoveries. This is a tree which spreads its

f	m	étendre (p)
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branches very far. I admire Paris ; its public buildings

— f — (p) m

and gardens are very beautiful. We bought a few peaches.

de toute beauté. *quelque* (5)

Your brothers owe them eighty pounds. I owe her

(v) *louis.*

eighty four pounds. There were two hundred and eighty

(v) (v)

persons at the concert. Amiable as they are, they do

au — (2)

not please me. She died on the first of August, one

thousand, two hundred, and eighty. Some historians

(x) (5) — *rien*

relate this fact. The Seine is a fine river, but its

rappellent m — f f (p)

mouth is difficult and dangerous. I wrote to him

ambouchure f — *cile*

on the first of November, and he answered my letter on the

— *bre* à

sixth of December. Whatever your trouble may be,

— *bre.* (7) *peines* f

you ought to be more resigned. That young man was

— *gnés.*

good to his servants. Warm your feet. I am

(n) *se chauffer* (q)

sensible of your kindness. Be kind to your inferiors.

— (m) *bontés.* (n) — *rieur.*

It is impossible to please every body.

— (m) *à tout le monde.*

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE PRONOUNS.

REMARK.—Pronouns ought not to represent a substantive which is not preceded either by an article, or by a possessive, demonstrative, or a numeral adjective. Do not say : *nulle paix pour l'impie, il la cherche, elle le fuit ;—il n'est pas d'humeur à faire cela, mais la mienne est y disposée*. To be correct you must say : *la paix n'est pas pour l'impie, il la cherche, elle le fuit ;—il n'est pas d'une humeur à faire cela, mais la mienne y est disposée*.

OF THE PRONOUNS *le, la, les*.

1.—The pronouns *le, la, les*, may represent either a substantive or an adjective.

(a) When they represent a substantive, or an adjective taken substantively, they agree in gender and number with that substantive, or with that adjective used substantively : *Etes-vous l'institutrice de ces enfans ? Oui, je la suis*, that is, I am the governess ;—*Etes-vous les soeurs du Comte Molé ? Oui, nous les sommes ;—Etes-vous la malade ? Oui, je la suis*.

(b) *Le*, when it represents an adjective or a substantive used adjectively, remains invariable : *Madame, êtes-*

vous belle ? Oui, je le suis, that is, I am handsome ;—*Etes-vous enrhumées ? Oui, nous le sommes ;—Etes-vous mères ? Non, nous ne le sommes pas.*

(c) The pronoun *le* must not represent a participle which is not expressed in the sentence. You must not say : *je l'aime comme il mérite de l'être*, because *le* relates to the participle *aimé* which is not expressed. You must say : *je l'aime comme il mérite d'être aimé*. We say also : *je vous aiderai autant que je le pourrai*, and not *que je pourrai*.

OF THE PRONOUN *soi*, (himself, oneself, etc.)

(d) *Soi* is used in the singular number, both for persons and things ; but when it applies to persons, it is only used with a vague expression, as, *on, quiconque, chacun*, etc., or with an infinitive : *on pense trop souvent à soi ; ne penser qu'à soi, c'est n'être bon à rien ; le vice entraîne après soit or après lui bien des maux*. It would be incorrect to say : *Jean ne pense qu'à soi*, because there is not a vague expression in the sentence. One must say : *Jean ne pense qu'à lui*.

REMARKS ON THE PLACE OF THE PRONOUNS.

2.—(e) When two imperatives are united by the conjunction *et* or *ou*, the pronouns *le, la, les*, may precede the second imperative : *regardez-la, et la regardez encore*, instead of *regardez-la, et regardez-la encore*.

(f) When a verb in the infinitive mode is governed by another verb, it is better to place the pronoun regimen before the infinitive, than before the verb that precedes it: *on ne peut vous aimer*, and not *on ne vous peut aimer*.

(g) *M'y, t'y, l'y*, are never used after the verb. You must not, therefore, say: *menez-m'y, donnez-m'y place, préparez-t'y, menez-l'y*. You must say, using *y* before the pronouns *moi, toi, le*: *menez-y-moi, donnez-y-moi place, préparez-y-toi, menez-y-le*. But *m'y, t'y, l'y*, are used before the verb: *m'y donnerez-vous place? t'y prepares-tu? l'y menez-vous?*

OF THE REPETITION OF PRONOUNS.

3.—(h) The personal pronouns of the first and second persons are repeated before every verb, when the verbs are in different tenses: *je vous aime, et je vous aimerai toujours; nous pensons ainsi, et nous agissons en conséquence; vous l'avez dit, et vous le direz encore*. They are not usually repeated before verbs which are in the same tenses, unless the second verb be separated from the preceding by several words. Thus we say: *je vous aime et vous le dis; nous pensons et agissons comme vous; vous riez et pleurez tout à la fois; je lirai cet ouvrage, et je vous dirai ce que j'en pense*.

(i) The pronouns of the third person are usually repeated. 1—When the verbs are in different tenses: *elle*

est aimable et elle le sera toujours. 2—When the second verb is preceded by any other conjunction than *et*, *ni*, *ou*, *mais* : *elle est admirée, parce qu'elle est modeste.* 3—When one of the verbs is in the affirmative and the other in the negative : *il est savant, et il ne le sait pas ; elle n'est pas savante, mais elle croit l'être.*

(l) The personal pronouns, used as regimen, are repeated before every verb : *cette idée me poursuit, m'accable, et me tourmente.*

OF DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

4.—(m) The pronoun *ce*, placed before the verb *être*, requires that verb in the singular, unless it be followed by a third person of the plural : *c'est moi, c'est nous, c'est la patience et la persévérance qui l'ont sauvé ; ce sont les Phéniciens qui invanèrent la navigation.*

REMARK. (n) When the verb *être* is followed by a third person plural, preceded by a preposition, the verb remains in the singular : *c'est à eux à faire cela ; c'est aux Allemands que nous sommes redevables de la découverte de l'imprimerie*, and not *ce sont à eux à faire cela ; ce sont aux Allemands, etc.*

(o) When *ce* begins a sentence of two parts, *ce* must be repeated before the verb *être*, provided this verb is not followed by an adjective without a substantive, or by a participle : *ce qui me fâche, c'est vous ; ce que je crains, ce sont les injustices des hommes*, but we must

say : *ce que j'ai mangé était excellent*, and not *c'était excellent*.

REMARK.—Although the pronoun *ce* is not at the beginning of a sentence, it is nevertheless used before the verb *être*, provided this verb is not followed by an adjective or a participle : *récompenser le mérite, c'est l'encourager*.

(p) The pronouns, *celui, ceux, celle, celles*, must immediately be followed by *qui, que* or *de*, and never by an adjective or a participle. Do not, therefore, say : *celui détestable, celle destinée, celles habillées*, but *celui qui est détestable, celle qui est destinée, celles qui sont habillées*.

OF RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

5.—(r) The relative pronouns are placed immediately after the nouns or pronouns to which they relate, and agree with them in gender, number, and person. Thus instead of saying : *il y a un mystère dans cette affaire qu' on me cache*, we must say : *il y a dans cette affaire un mystère qu' on me cache*, in order to have the relative *que* immediately after its antecedent.

(s) The relative pronoun *qui* requires the verb which follows it, to agree in number and person with the noun or pronoun to which *qui* relates : *c'est moi qui suis à plaindre ; c'est toi qui es à plaindre ; c'est lui qui est à plaindre*, etc. Thus instead of saying : *c'était moi qui s'intéressait le plus à vous*, we must say : *c'était moi*

qui m'intéressais *le plus à vous*, because the antecedent of *qui* is *moi*, consequently the second pronoun and the verb must adopt that person.

(t) When *qui* is preceded by a pronoun and a substantive, *qui* agrees with the substantive: *je suis le général qui a le plus remporté de victoires*, and not *qui ai*.

(v) *Qui*, placed after a cardinal number, agrees with the subject of the verb which precedes it: *nous étions dix qui chantions*, and not *qui chantaient*.

(x) *Dont* relates either to persons or things: *l'homme dont je vous ai parlé; c'est une maladie dont j'ignore la cause*. *D'où* and not *dont* must be used, when there is an idea of extraction, of issue: *la plante d'où l'on tire le sucre, croit en Amérique; le puis d'où j'ai puisé cette eau, est près de ma maison*.

OF INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

6.—(y) *On* (one, people, they, some, one,) requires the adjective which follows it in the masculine singular, except when the sense clearly points out that the adjective relates to a female: *on est heureux quand on est aimé; on est heureuse quand on est mère*.

(z) *L'on* is used instead of *on* after the words *et, si, ou*: *et l'on vit, si l'on croit, ou l'on va*. *L'on* is likewise preferred after *que* before a verb beginning with a *c*: *il faut que l'on conduise ces enfans à l'école*. *On* never takes an *l'* in the beginning of a sentence, nor when it is followed by *le, la, les*: *on croit cela*, and not *l'on croit cela*; *et on le dit, si on le croit, où on l'a vu*.

(1.) *On*, like every other pronoun, must be repeated before every verb of which it is the subject: *on dit*, *on croit* et l' *on soutient cela*.

(2.) *Personne** (nobody) is masculine as a pronoun, and is used without an article: *personne n'est assez hardi pour faire cela*.

(3.) *Personne* (the person) is feminine as a substantive, and is always accompanied either by an article or by a possessive, a demonstrative, or a numeral adjective: *elle est la personne assez hardie pour faire cela*.

Chacun, (every one) preceded by a plural, requires after it, sometimes *son*, *sa*, *ses*, and sometimes *leur*, *leurs*.

(4.) *Chacun* requires *son*, *sa*, *ses*, when it is placed after the direct regimen of the verb which precedes it, or after a neuter verb: *remettez ces livres, chacun à sa place*; *ils gouvernèrent l'Etat, chacun à son tour*; *ils ont opiné, chacun à son tour*.

(5.) *Chacun* requires *leur*, *leurs*, when it is placed before the direct regimen of the verb which precedes it: *remettez chacun à leur place, ces livres*; *ils gouvernèrent chacun à leur tour, l'Etat*.

REMARK.—The pronoun which follows *chacun* must be in the plural: *ils s'en retournèrent chacun chez eux*, and not *chacun chez lui*.

(6.) *L'un et l'autre* (both) denote two objects: *les uns et les autres*, (the one and the other) more than two

* *Personne* requires *ne* before the verb which follows it.

objects : *l'un et l'autre sont bons*, that is, both are good ;
les uns et les autres ont montré beaucoup de bravoure,
 that is, those men have shown much bravery.

REMARK.—7. When an idea of reciprocity is expressed in the sentence, *l'un et l'autre*, *les uns et les autres* are not united by a conjunction : *mon frère et ma soeur s'aiment l'un l'autre* ; *mes frères et mes soeurs s'aiment les uns les autres*.

(8.) When *l'un l'autre* are used separately, to represent the persons or the things of which we were speaking, *l'un* refers to the first object, and *l'autre* to the last : *Madame S et Madame B se querellaient sans cesse ; ce que l'une (Madame S) voulait, l'autre (Madame B) ne le voulait pas*. It follows from this rule that we say : *Jean, l'un des conjurés*, and not *un des conjurés*.

EXERCISES ON THE PRONOUN.

1. Are you the cousins of my uncle ? No we are not.

—

(a)

Are you married ? Yes, we are. Are your sisters

(b)

learned ? Yes, they are. Are you the sister of Mr.

(b)

Hamilton ? No, I am not. Is your sister sick ? No,

(a)

she is not. Are these your books ? No, they are not.

ce

ce (a)

192 EXERCISES ON THE PRONOUN.

I shall help you as much as I can. I am not so surprised

autant (c) *aussi*

as you think. I will punish them as they deserve to be-

(c) *mériter* (c)

I am as much surprised as you are. One ought to

aussi (c) *on*

speak of one's self, but with great modesty. This young

(d) *que beaucoup de*

man speaks of nobody but of himself. We will reward

que (d)

them as they deserve to be. We have rewarded them as

(c)

they deserve to be. They are happy, but we are not so.

(c)

(b)

Every one must take care of himself.

Chacun

(d)

2. Bring them, and put them on the table. Take

Apporter (e)

them, and sell them. Wash it, and bring it to me. We

(e)

(e)

cannot flatter ourselves we shall never be ill.

—(f)

que nous

Clean them, and put them in their place. Carry me

(e)

à

—(f) *mener* (g)

thither. Do not carry me thither. We cannot love

y

(g)

pouvoir (f)

him. Compel me to it. Do not compel me to it. Your

forcer

(g)

(g)

brothers will not go thither. Sell it, or give it to

veulent

(f)

y

(e)

me. We ought to do it. Make me room there.

(f) *Donnez (g) place y*

Don't make me room there.

3.—I say, and will always say, you were to blame.

(h)

We think and do as you do. We have read that letter,

(h) *agir* *en* (h) f

and shall read it again. I will read the letter, and shall

(h) f

tell you what I think of it. We shall go to market, and

en (h) m

buy what we want. Every morning they read, write,

ce dont nous avons besoin. m. pl. (i)

and sew. They have seen her, but have not spoken to

(i)

her. That little girl is loved, because she is attentive.

(i)

She danced, played and laughed all the evening. I

(i) m

honour and respect her. Every one respects and

honorer — te (l) Tout le monde

admires him. He loves, honours, and respects her.

(l) (l)

They say, and will always say, that I did it. He says

(i) (i)

so and he thinks it. He says so, but he does not think it.

cela (i)

We have taken it, and shall keep it. He went and saw

(h) (l) (i)

it. I love and admire her. I love and adore the God

(h) (l) (h)

who has created me. You have seen and heard me. I

(l) (h)

have read these letters, and have heard them read. We

entendu

have spoken, and will speak again. Obey your parents,

2

love and respect them. My brother arrived yesterday,

(D)

and will come to see us to-morrow morning. They are

(i)

(i)

very ill, they neither eat, drink, nor sleep.

728

xi

4. It is we who will reward them. It is you who will

(m)	(s)	(m)	(s)
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39
40	40	40	40
41	41	41	41
42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45
46	46	46	46
47	47	47	47
48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49
50	50	50	50
51	51	51	51
52	52	52	52
53	53	53	53
54	54	54	54
55	55	55	55
56	56	56	56
57	57	57	57
58	58	58	58
59	59	59	59
60	60	60	60
61	61	61	61
62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63
64	64	64	64
65	65	65	65
66	66	66	66
67	67	67	67
68	68	68	68
69	69	69	69
70	70	70	70
71	71	71	71
72	72	72	72
73	73	73	73
74	74	74	74
75	75	75	75
76	76	76	76
77	77	77	77
78	78	78	78
79	79	79	79
80	80	80	80
81	81	81	81
82	82	82	82
83	83	83	83
84	84	84	84
85	85	85	85
86	86	86	86
87	87	87	87
88	88	88	88
89	89	89	89
90	90	90	90
91	91	91	91
92	92	92	92
93	93	93	93
94	94	94	94
95	95	95	95
96	96	96	96
97	97	97	97
98	98	98	98
99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100

do it. It is they who invented fire arms. It is to them

(m) (s) —ter arme-à feu. (n)

that we are indebted for the invention of fire arms. It is

redevable ——— (n)

for them to speak. It is they who have done it. What*

2

(m)

(o)

renders him miserable, is ambition. What I fear, is

— (0)

treason. What he feared has happened. What we have

f

(d)

est arrivé.

(o)

* When *what* means *the thing which*, it is rendered into French by *ce qui*, *ce que*, *ce dont*.

bought is very dear. These are injuries which are not

cher. (m) — *re. f*

so great as those committed in cold blood. Those dressed

aussi (p) *commises de sang froid.* (p)

in black are my sisters. A sure way of learning a

moyen

language, is to speak it constantly. The fact I am

f (o)

m *que je*

relating is true. It is they who have done it. It is for

raconte (o)

(m)

(n) à

them to speak. Those dressed in pink, are the ladies I

(p)

rose

admire the most. It is they who saw them. It is we

(m)

(m)

who saw them. These crimes are similar to those com-

— m *semblable* (p)

mitted by the famous Robin Hood.

5. It is I who saw it. It is we who saw it. It is they

(s)

(s)

(m)

who saw it. Thou art the man who did it. You were

(s)

(t)

the person who committed that fault. We were ten who

f (t)

f

(v)

went to see it. They were ten who went to see it. It

(v)

is not I who would go there. I am the general who com-

(s)

— (t)

manded the English army. We were three who threw

(v) *jeter*

ourselves at the queen's feet. The child is naughty who

aux

m

(r)

does not try to learn. We were ten who accompanied

essayer

(v)

him. There is an air of affectation in the conversation

m

_____ *f*

of that woman, which spoils every thing she says.

(r) gâter tout ce qu'elle

The plant from which sugar is made grows in the West

f

(x)

m l'on tire croître aux

Indies. Children are extremely cruel who kill flies.

(r)

That is the plant from which castor oil is extracted.

Voilà

f

(x)

huile de ricin l'on tire.

Young people are ungrateful who do not respect their

(r)

teachers. The shell from which the ancients ex-

coquillage. m

(x)

tracted that beautiful colour is not found in all seas.

f

6. One^s is sure to be admired, when one is pretty,

on

on (y)

modest, and learned. One is sure to have many friends,

when one is rich and powerful. One runs a risk

(y)

courir m

of spoiling it, if one adds another touch to it. It is not

gâter

(x) ajouter

_____ *f*

y

the place where they keep it. One is in danger of

f

en (x)

falling, if one runs so fast on the ice. We learn better

(z) f on

what we understand, than what we do not understand.

ce que on (z) on

It is said and believed that the Queen is dead. I know

on (1)

a person more learned than you. Nobody is more learned

(3) (2)

than you. The post office is the place where letters are

poste. f f où (z) on *dépose*

deposited. They played and danced all night. Put these

les lettres. on (1) f

books each in its place. Put each of these books in its

(4) à — f (5)

place. They retired each in his turn. Summon

se retirer (4) m *Citer*

each of these men in his turn. Both are learned. The

(5) (6)

one and the other are generous. Both hated him. These

(6) (6)

two ladies after having embraced each other, sat and

s'être — *assées* (7)

talked of their friends. Let us not devour

— *rer*

one another. He has given a watch to each of them.

(7) f (5)

Nobody admires him. One is in danger of being laughed

(2) — *être moqué*

at, if one boasts of one's talents. It is not the place

(x) *se vanter ses*

f

where it has been seen.

on (x) ~

RECAPITULATION.

I esteem and honour you. You have loved, and will

(l) (h)

always love me. What you say is surprising. They

(l) (o)

spoke each in his turn. The wise man is master of himself.

(4) m sage ~ (d)

Fire and water destroy one another. Are you the

m f (7)

Countess of ——— *? No I am not. Each of them

(a) (5) f

has two hundred and fifty pounds a year. These barba-

louis par.

rians returned into the country from which they came.

m (x)

Love one another, said our Saviour to his disciples. Are

(7)

you the mother of that poor little girl? No, I am not.

(a)

Were those ladies learned women? Yes, they were.

(b)

These two ladies love each other. I know several

(7)

ladies who dislike one another. Are these your books ?

se hair (7)

ce

Yes, they are. These young ladies are not so proud as

(a)

you think. They reward and punish us as we deserve.

(c)

(l)

(c)

It was us who went to see these beautiful ruins. Are

(m)

(s)

f

these your gloves ? No, they are not. Men cheat

(a)

se tromper

one another. Clean them, and bring them to me. Let

(7)

(e)

us not hurt one another. My two sisters have been ill,

(7)

and are still so. They are as rich as we are. It is not

encore.

(b)

(m)

those who speak the most who are most esteemed. It is

(n)

to them that I speak. That young man is happy, but

we are not so. Carry me thither. They have forced

(b)

(g)

me to it. Do not force me to it. This is the animal

(g) y

m

from which musk is taken. The boys are cruel who

(x)

— m *on tire.*

(r)

laugh at the old and infirm. The seasons follow

se moquer des vieillards estropiés.

one another without interruption. Those inclined to
 (7) ——— (p) *enclin*
 that vice are to be pitied. Both are clever.
 — m à *plaindre*. (6)

CHAPTER V.

OF THE VERB.

Of the agreement of the verb with its subject.

1—(a) The verb agrees in person and number with its subject: *je le connais*; *cette femme le connaît*; *ces hommes le connaissent*.

(b) When the subject is composed of several substantives or pronouns, the verb is put in the plural; but if the words, forming the subject, are of different persons, the verb agrees with the first person, rather than the second, and with the second, rather than the third: *l'histoire, la chronologie et la géographie sont des sciences très-utiles*; *lui et elle parleront*; — *vous et moi parlerons*; *vous et lui parlerez*; *lui et moi parlerons*.

(c) *L'un et l'autre*, (both) *ni l'un ni l'autre*, (neither of them) require the verb in the plural: *l'un et l'autre sont bons*; *ni l'un ni l'autre ne sont de mon goût*.

(d) When two subjects are united by *ni*, the verb is put in the plural: *ni l'or ni l'argent ne le tenteront*.

REMARK.—When only one of the words united by *ni* can perform the action expressed by the verb, the verb is put in the singular: *ni Mr. le duc, ni Mr. le comte ne*

sera *ambassadeur*, and not *seront*, because there is to be only one ambassador.

EXCEPTIONS.

(e) When two subjects are united by the conjunction *ou* (or) the verb agrees with the last: *les maladies ou l'inquiétude peut abréger nos jours*; *lui ou elle fera cela*. But when the words united by *ou* are of different persons, custom requires the verb to be put in the plural, and to agree with the first person, rather than the second, and with the second, rather than the third: *vous ou moi le ferons*; *vous ou elle le ferez*.

(f) When two substantives or pronouns are united by one of the conjunctions *comme*, *de même que*, *ainsi que*, *aussi bien que*, the verb agrees with the first substantive or pronoun: *un grand froid*, comme *une grande chaleur*, gâte *le teint*; *le père*, ainsi que *la mère*, aime *cet enfant*.

(g) When the last of several substantives forming the subject of the verb, is followed by one of these words, *tout*, *rien*, *personne*, etc., the verb is put in the singular: *l'intérêt*, *la raison*, *l'amitié*, *tout nous lie*.

(h) When the substantives forming the subject are nearly synonymous, the verb is put in the singular: *une industrie*,* *un travail continuel lui a fait surmonter bien des difficultés*.

(i) When a verb has a *collective general*† for its sub-

* Synonymous substantives are never united by a conjunction.

† A noun of multitude embracing all objects of the same kind.

ject, the verb must be put in the singular: *la foule d'hommes qui habite notre globe*, that is, all the men who inhabit our globe. The verb agrees with the substantive which follows the collective, if the collective is partitive: * *une foule de soldats se jetèrent dans cette ville*, that is, a great many, but not all the soldiers.

REMARK.—When the partitive is preceded by *le* or *la*, the verb remains in the singular: *la foule de femmes qui alla voir ce bâtiment est incroyable*.

(1) When the adverbs of quantity *peu*, *beaucoup*, *la plupart* are followed by a substantive plural, or when they relate to a substantive plural previously expressed, the verb which follows them must be in the plural: *beaucoup d'hommes aiment à gagner*; *peu d'enfants aiment à étudier*, etc.

OF THE REGIMEN OR GOVERNMENT OF VERBS.

2.—(n) When a verb has two regimens, that is one direct and the other indirect, (see page 53) the shortest must be placed the first: *j'ai acheté des livres dans toutes les bibliothèques*; *vos bontés excitent en moi la plus vive reconnaissance*. But when a verb has two regimens of equal length, the direct one is placed the first: *j'ai mis cette lettre sur la table*.

(o) REMARK.—Sometimes it is necessary to place the indirect regimen the first, in order to avoid ambiguity.

* A noun of multitude embracing only a part of the objects of the same kind.

Thus instead of saying: *réprimandez ceux qui vous servent*, avec douceur; *recevez ce qu'on vous donne*, avec reconnaissance, you must say: *réprimandez*, avec douceur, *ceux qui vous servent*; *recevez* avec reconnaissance *ce qu'on vous donne*.

(g) Passive verbs require the preposition *de* or *par* for their regimen; *de*, when they express a feeling of the heart, and *par*, when they express an action of the body, or the body and mind: *cet enfant est aimé de ses parens*; *il fut volé par deux coquins*.

(s) Most of the reflected verbs require the preposition *de* after them: *elle se moque de tout le monde*; *je me repens de mes fautes*.

(t) *Avoir besoin*, *avoir raison*, *avoir tort*, *avoir pitié*, *avoir envie*, *avoir permission*, require *de* after them: *j'ai besoin d'argent*; *il a raison de se plaindre*, etc.

Most of the verbs which require either the preposition de or à, are contained in the following list :—

The following verbs ending in the infinitive mood in *dre, der, ger, or gner, ir, ire, ier or yer, ner, rer, ser, ter, uer*, require the preposition *de* after them.

The following verbs ending in the infinitive mood in dre, der ger, or gner, ir, ire, ier, or yer, ner, rer, ser, ter, uer, require the preposition à after them.

dre. (v.)

dre. (v)

absoudre.†
craindre.§
contraindre.†
défendre.§
enjoindre.§
entreprendre.§

apprendre.§
prendre.†
*répondre.**
vendre.†
rendre.†

feindre.§

plaindre.†

† Verbs thus marked have a direct regimen: *absoudre un homme de ses péchés*. Some of them may be followed by an infinitive.

§ Verbs thus marked require the prepositions *de* or *à* before an infinitive: *craindre d'aller*; *apprendre à lire*.

* Verbs thus marked require the preposition *de* or *à* before the substantive which follows the verb: *rougir de ses fautes*; *ressembler à la rose*.

résoudre.§

der. (u.)

der. (u.)

appréhender.§

aider.§

commander.§

accorder.†

décider.§

demander.†

dissuader.†

*succéder.**

gronder.†

persuader.†

ger. or gner. (x.)

ger or gner. (x.)

encourager.§

enseigner.†

engager.§

épargner.†

corriger.†

obliger.†

dédommager.†

*songer.**

éloigner.†

exiger.†

négliger.§

ir. (z.)

ir. (z.)

applaudir.§

assujétir.†

avertir.†

*désobéir.**

bannir.†

consentir §

convenir.§

*concourir**

finir.‡
 frémir.*
 haïr.‡
 obtenir.†
 jouir.*
 offrir.‡
 punir.†
 ravir.‡
 rougir.*
 remplir.†
 venir.‡

divertir.†
*obéir.**
parvenir.‡
réussir.
*subvenir.**
servir.‡

ire. (1.)

ire. (1.)

dire.‡
 écrire.‡
 médire.*
 satisfaire.‡

dire.†
écrire.†
conduire.†
*déplaire.**
*nuire.**
*plaire.**
prédire.†
réduire.†

jer or yer. (2.)

jer or yer. (2.)

défier.‡
 effrayer.
 essayer.‡
 justifier.†

confier.†
dédier.†
envoyer.†
employer.‡

notifier.§
 oublier.§
 prier.§
 rassasier.†
 supplier.§

*remédier.**
sacrifier.†

ner. (3.)

ambitionner.§
 chagriner.§
 détourner.†
 étonner.§
 frissonner.
 ordonner.§
 soupçonner.†

ner. (3.)

ajourner.†
amener.†
accoutumer.†
borner.§
condamner.†
destiner.†
déterminer.†
donner.†
*pardonner.**

rer. (4.)

assurer.†
 conjurer.†
 délivrer.†
 différer.§
 désirer.§
 espérer.§
 inspirer*
 jurer.§

rer. (4.)

aspirer.●
déclarer.†
montrer.†
procurer.†

ser. 5.

abuser.*
accuser.†
ceaser.§
chasser.†
dispenser.§
excuser.†
expulser.†
presser.§
proposer.§
récompenser.†
refuser.§
user.*

ser. (5.)

autoruser.§
adresser.†
disposer.
confesser.†
penser.*
pousser.†
refuser.†

ter. (6.)

accepter.†
affecter.§
dégouter.†
épouvanter.§
éviter.†
exempter.†
hériter.*
méditer.§
mériter.§
regréter.§
solliciter.†

ter. (6.)

apporter.†
exciter.§
exhorter.†
hésiter §
oter.†
persister.§
porter.†
présenter.+
résister.*
répéter.†
raconter.+

uer. (7.)

continuer. §
 discontinuer. §
 fatiguer. §
 louer. †
 prodiguer. †

uer. (7.)

attribuer. §
 avouer. †
 communiquer. †
 contribuer.*
 expliquer. †
 habituer. †

8. The following verbs
 also require the preposi-
 tion *de* after them :—

(8.) *The following
 verbs also require the pre-
 position à after them :—*

achever. §
 accabler. †
 blamer. †
 consoler. †
 conseiller. §
 dépêcher. §
 désoler. §
 empêcher. †
 informer. †
 menacer. †
 omettre. §
 parler. §
 permettre. §
 promettre. §
 priver. †

aimer. §
 accoutumer. †
 annoncer. †
 admettre. †
 chercher. §
 exercer. †
 reprocher. †
 ressembler.*
 révéler.*
 travailler.

210 USE OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

(9) Either *de* or *à* is used after the following verbs : *commencer, continuer, consentir, contraindre, s'efforcer, engager, essayer, forcer, hasarder, obliger, tacher, tarder.*

OF THE USE OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE* MOOD.

3. The subjunctive mood is used :

(10.) 1. After the verbs which express any doubt, wish, command, order, fear, ignorance, or any affection : *je doute qu'il vienne ; je désire qu'il vienne ; je veux qu'il vienne, etc.*

(11.) 2. After a verb used either negatively or interrogatively : *je ne crois pas qu'il vienne, croyez-vous qu'il vienne ?*

(12.) 3. After a verb impersonal,[†] unless it be preceded by a pronoun : *il semble qu'il vienne ; il faut qu'il ait raison etc.*, but we must say, using the indicative mood, *il me semble qu'il vient ; il leur semble qu'il a raison*, because the verb has a pronoun before it.

(13.) 4. After the relative pronouns, *qui, que*, when these pronouns are preceded by a superlative, or by one

[†] *Il y a, il est vrai, il est certain, il paraît*, require the indicative mood.

* The preterite definite of the indicative mood must not, as in English, be used for a time not entirely past. Do not, therefore say : *je regus une lettre cette année, ce mois, aujourd'hui*, because the time mentioned is not yet over ; say : *j'ai reçu une lettre cette année, ce mois, aujourd'hui*.

of the following words : *aucun, personne, rien, le seul, le peu, le premier, l'unique : c'est le meilleur que je connaisse ; je n'ai rien vu qu'on puisse blâmer, etc.*

(14.) 5. When *qui* or *que* and the antecedent are placed between two verbs, the second verb must be in the subjunctive : *je cherche un ami qui puisse m'assister.*

(15.) 6. After the following conjunctions : *afin que*, that ; *amoin que*, unless ; *avant que*, before : *de crainte que*, for fear ; *de peur que*, lest ; *pourvu que*, provided ; *sans que*, without ; *quoique*, though, etc.

(16.) 7. After *quelque, quel que, quoi que : quelque riche que vous soyez ; quoi que vous disiez.*

OF THE USE OF THE TENSES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE
MOOD.

(4.) 17. After the present and the future of the indicative, the present of the subjunctive is used to express either a present or a future, and the preterite of the subjunctive, to express a past.

Je doute qu'il vienne maintenant ou demain.

Je douterai qu'il vienne maintenant ou demain.

Je ne crois pas qu'il ait chanté hier.

Je ne croirai pas qu'il ait chanté hier.

EXCEPTION (18.) Though the first verb be in the present or future of the indicative, the second must be

212 TENSES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

put in the imperfect instead of the present, and in the pluperfect instead of the preterite of the subjunctive, when the sentence implies a condition.

Je doute qu'il vînt maintenant ou demain, si on ne l'y forçait.
Je doute qu'il fut venu hier, si on ne l'y eût forcé.

(19.) After all the other tenses, both of the indicative and conditional moods, the imperfect of the subjunctive is used to express a present or a future, and the pluperfect to express a past :

Je désirais	} Que vous vinsiez maintenant ou demain	Je désirais	} Que vous fussiez venu hier.
Je désirai		Je désirai	
J'ai désiré		J'ai désiré	
J'avois désiré		J'avois désiré	
Je désirerais		Je désirerais	
J'aurois désiré		J'aurois désiré	

REMARK.—(20.) After the above tenses, the present of the subjunctive must be used instead of the imperfect, when the second verb denotes an action which takes, or may take place at the moment one is speaking.

Il ne savait pas que le cheval dorme debout, and not dormît debout.

Il n'a jamais su què la terre tourne, and not tournât autour du soleil.

REMARKS ON THE USE OF THE INFINITIVE MOOD.

5 (21.) When several infinitives are used as nominatives, the verb remains in the singular, preceded by the

pronoun *ce*: *boire, rire et manger, c'est toute son occupation, and not ce sont.*

(22.) The infinitive should not be used so as to leave room for ambiguity. Thus instead of saying : *la vie est trop courte pour se tuer*, we must say : *la vie est trop courte pour qu'on se tue*.

EXERCISES ON THE VERB.

1.—The ambitious sacrifice every thing to fortune.
 —*fier* (a) *tout* — f
 Health, honour, and fortune cannot satisfy the heart of
 f m *pouvoir* (b) m
 man. John and Mary went to the play. John and I
 (b) f
 went to see him. You and I are good friends. Mr. F.
 (b) (b)
 or his brother bought that field. She or her brother
 (e) m
 will inform you of it. She or I will inform you of it.
 — *mer* (e) (e)
 Mr. D. and I saw it. You or I will do it. My brother
 (b) (e)
 or yours will do it. My brother and yours will not do
 (e) (b)
 it. Both love him. Neither of them love her. Neither
 (c) (c)
 of these ladies will marry my uncle. What avail riches .
 (d) *servir* (a)

without health. Neither of them has answered my
(c) (v)

letter. Neither of these ladies is his mother. A
f (d)

multitude of people went to America. A multitude of
monde (i) *en* — *que*.

children ran after that man. The number of the inhabit-
(i) m

ants of that city amounts to more than one million. The
monter (i) — m

army of the confederates amounts to one hundred thou-
— *rés* (i) —

sand men. Her candour and her frankness are well
— *deur* f — *chise* f (h)

known. A multitude of inhabitants took refuge in
connues. — f *se réfugier* (h)

France. His courage and intrepidity, are admired.
— m — *té* (h) — *rée*.

The small pox, like the measles, is a very disa-
petite vérole f *rougeole* f (f)

greeable complaint. Your language, your voice, every
f

thing betrays you. Most of them were of the same
tout (g) *trahir* *La plupart* (l)

opinion. Palaces, temples, private houses, every thing
— f — *particulière* f (g)

was demolished.

- 2.—That man is beloved by all those who know him.

(g)

This thread is like silk. He would not obey his
fil m ressembler (8) *obéir (x)*
 mother. She does not resemble her brother. We
 must pardon our enemies. That child is beloved by
—donner (3) *(q)*
 all his relations. We advised you to make them
parent. conseiller (8)
 work. He was robbed by two men. I repent of
voler (q) *se repentir (s)*
 having said it. Cease to reproach me with that fault.
Cesser (5) — *cher f*
 Why do you defer to do it? John has written to
différer (4) *écrire (1)*
 send him his books. John has written a letter to
(1) f
 his cousin. That young lady was constrained to sell
— contraindre (v)
 her beautiful house. I intended to do it. I shall
f se proposer
 oblige her to do it. He pleases every body. She
—ger (9) *plaire (1)*
 laughs at my misfortunes. I want money.
se moquer (s) *malheurs. (t)*
 Think of coming to see me. They deserve to be
Songer (x) *mériter (6)*
 punished. I cannot forbear repenting having
s'empêcher (s) se repentir (s) avoir
 seen him. They had leave to buy it. We
permission f (t)

have leave to spend that money. They have allowed me
 (t) m *permettre* (8)
 to go with him. He triumphed over his enemies.

—*ompher* (8)

Make haste to learn your lessons. I have forgotten to
Dépêcher (8) *oublier* (2)

bring my slate. I have exhorted my brother to be
 f —ter (6)

attentive. They were in the wrong to complain. We
avaient tort (t)

hurt nobody. We deserve to be punished. Take
nuire (1) *mériter* (6) *Oter* (6)

that book from my sister. Warn her to do it. He
Avertir (z)

will forgive his children. He aimed to hurt
pardonner (3) *tacher* (9)

me. She answered that man in an impertinent manner.
répondre (v) *d'un* f

We must resist our passions. I have exhorted him
 —ter (6) — (6)

to be wiser. Think of me. Have you not a mind to
Penser (5) *envie* (t)

see him.

3.—We fear that he will come. They wish she would
 (10) *ne* (17) (10)
 come. They do not know that I have come. I doubt
 (17) (10) *être* (17) (10)
 that she will come to see you. Do you think that she is
 (17) (11)

dead? It seems that you are angry. It seems to
 (17) *sembler* (12) (17) (12)
 me that you are angry. It is not true that she is ill. I

†

am overjoyed that you have come. I doubt that he will
ravi (10) *être* (17) (10) (17)
 write to you. It is the best liquor that I have
liqueur. f (13) (17)

ever drank. She is the most learned woman that I
jamais eue (13)

know. Give me a handkerchief that is clean. This is
 (17) m (14) *propre. Voilà*

the only one that I know. He looks for a wife who
le seul m (13) (17) *chercher* m (14)
 is rich. Though he hears what I say, he will not
 (17) *Quoique* (15)

answer. Your brother will learn very well, provided he
 (15)

takes pains. Whatever riches you have, you may
 (17) *Quelque* (16) f pl

lose them. It is the first time that she has been mistaken,
fois f (13) (17) *trompée.*

Do you think that they have spoken to him? The
 (11) (17)

French is the smoothest language that one can learn.
 m *doux* f (13) on (17)

It is the best fruit that you can offer them. It seems to
 — m (13) (17) (12)

me that she is very deaf. Unless you punish him, he
sourd. (15) ne

will not go. I know very few people who can do it.

peu de monde (13) (17)

Your sister is the most aimable lady that I know. It is

(13) (17)

the first time that she has been mistaken. He is the

fois f (13) (17)

only child whom I know well.

(13) (17)

4.—Do you believe that they will come to-morrow.

(17)

I insist upon your going there. We do not believe

—*ter* (17) *que vous* *là* (17)

that he has done it. I doubt that he will say so. I

(17) *te.*

doubt that they have said it. Shall you believe that

(17) (17)

they will come, to see me to-morrow? Shall you believe

(17)

that they have danced yesterday? I do not think that

(18)

they would come, if I sent for them. I do not think

si je les envoyais chercher. (18)

they would have come, if I had sent for them. It is

être *envoyé* (18)

not probable that he could do it, if he were not helped.

si on ne lui aidait pas.

It is not likely that my nephew and nieces would have

(18)

been so learned, if they had not skilful masters. The

habile

Egyptians did not doubt that certain animals were

— *tiens* (19) m

divinities. I did not fear that they had said

— *té*. *craindre* (19)

it. They would not believe that we had done it. I

(19)

was afraid that she would not marry him. Caligula

craignais (19)

ordered the Romans to render him divine honours.

vouloir (19) m

I did not know that she was come. Our ancestors did

(19)

not know that the earth is not the center of the solar

(20) f — *tre* m *système*

system. I did not know that the earth turns upon its

solaire. (20)

axis. Do you think that we shall have a severe winter?

axe m (17) *rigoureux* m

I did not think that you would go to see them. Do you

(19)

think that they would learn French, if I would teach

(18) m

them? They received some money that they might

(19) *afin qu'ils*

buy food. I do not think they would have come, if I

f (18) *être*

had not gone to fetch them.

été chercher

5.—To receive and pay visits is the only occupation

De de faire (21) — f

of that lady. To renounce the world, to live only for her

De au

children, to pass a part of her time in instructing them,

—ser f m

is what a good mother ought to do. To handle heavy

(21) *devrait manier de*

instruments, to drag large burdens, to cultivate

— m traîner fardeau m —ver

the fields, is the work of the husbandman. Life is too

(21) *laboureur. f*

short to employ one's time in frivolous occupations.

pour (22) son à des — f

These evils are too great not to be complained of.

mal m pour se plaindre (22)

RECAPITULATION.

Your brother and my sister spoke to him. She and

(a)

you spoke to them. She or her brother will learn

(b)

(e)

French. She complains of both. You are the happiest

m se plaindre (s)

man whom I know. Neither of them have spoken to

(13)

(c)

him. It seems to us that he is a very learned man.

(12)

It seems that you know him. My brothers, sisters, and

(12)

connaître.

myself, went last week to see her. She is esteemed by

(b)

f

—mée (g)

no one. A multitude of soldiers pillaged that town.

personne. ——— f (i) f

The multitude of soldiers that pillaged that town is almost

——— (i)

incredible. Honours, riches, pleasures, all is of short
incroyable. (g)

duration. His courage and intrepidity are known to

durée. f ——— m *con-* ——— *té* f (h) *connue de*

every body. Neither of them will get the prize.

obtenir (d) m

Neither of them will go to church to-morrow. A crowd

(c) *foule* f

of women rushed into the palace. The crowd

se précipiter (i) m

of women who rushed into the palace, was very great.

(i) m

My father and mother will go to see you. My father or

(b)

my mother will go to see them. My brother or I will go

(e) (e)

to see her. You must be blind not to see the

Il faut (12) *que* *de*

faults of that child. A multitude of the inhabitants of

m f

that wretched city were put to death. The elephant,

misérable f (i) *mis* ———

as well as the horse, feeds on grass. I drank

m *se nourrir* (f) *de* (*)

wine this morning. It seems to them that he has

m m (12)

done it. Fear or ignorance induces him to act in that
 f — *engager* (e) (9) *de*

manner. We must not only pardon our enemies,
 f — *ner* (3)

but love them. We spent a great deal of money
dépenser (*)

this week. I am surprised that he has married her.
 f (10)

Neither of them will marry my brother, because neither
 (d)

of them loves him. You are the first person that I have
 f (13)

seen to-day. I breakfasted this morning at seven o'clock.
 (*) m à

They took care that I should know it. It is the only
 (19) *soin*

one that I have. I do not believe that I shall see
 ~ (13) (11)

him to-morrow. We doubt that we shall see her next
 (10)

week. The crowd of children which ran after him, was
 (i)

very great. A crowd of men ran after them.
 (i)

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE PARTICIPLES.

A word ending in *ant* is either a participle present or a verbal adjective. The participle present is always invariable: *un père aimant ses enfans*; *une mère aimant ses enfans*, while, on the contrary, the verbal adjective agrees in gender and number with the word it qualifies: *un homme obligeant*; *une femme obligeante*. In order to distinguish the one from the other, you have only to observe that the participle present has a direct regimen, and the verbal adjective has not one: *ces hommes prévoyant le danger*; *ce sont des hommes prévoyants*.

OF THE PARTICIPLE PAST.

(a) The participle past used without an auxiliary, becomes an adjective, and agrees with the word to which it relates: *des fleuves gonflés*, *des arbres déracinés*, *des eaux débordées*: *voilà ce que vous verrez*.

(b) The participle past, accompanied by the auxiliary *être*, agrees with the subject of the verb :

Ce garçon est tombé.

Cette fille est tombée.

Ce soldat a été tué.

Ces soldats ont été tués.

Était-elle tombée, cette feuille ? Étaient-elles tombées ces feuilles ?

(c) The participle past, accompanied by the auxiliary *avoir*, agrees with the direct regimen,† when it is preceded by it, but the participle remains invariable, if the direct regimen is placed after it :

La femme que j'ai rencontrée.

Les femmes que j'ai rencontrées.

La nouvelle que j'ai regue.

Les nouvelles que j'ai regues.

J'ai rencontré la femme.

J'ai rencontré les femmes.

J'ai reçu la nouvelle.

J'ai reçu les nouvelles.

(d) The participle past of reflected and reciprocal verbs, though accompanied by the auxiliary *être*, follows the same rule as the participle accompanied by the verb *avoir*, that is, the participle of reflected and reciprocal verbs agrees with the direct regimen, when preceded by

* When the auxiliaries *avoir* and *être* come together in the same sentence, the participle agrees with the verb *être*.

† The questions *whom* for persons, and *what* for things, will invariably give the direct regimen: *la fille que j'ai vue*. I have seen *whom*? the girl. As the answer comes before the participle, one must write *vue*, and not *vu*, because the regimen *girl* is in the feminine. *J'ai vu la table*. I have seen *what*? the table. The answer comes after *vu*, the participle remains invariable.

it, and remains invariable when it is followed by the direct regimen :

Ils se sont retirés.*

Nous nous sommes lavés.

La lettre qu'ils se sont adressée.

But we must write without agreement :

Cette femme s'est donné la mort.

Mes filles se sont fait des robes.

Ils se sont adressé une lettre,

because the direct regimens, *la mort, des robes, une lettre* are placed after the participle.

(e) The participle past, immediately followed by an infinitive mood, agrees with the direct regimen, if the infinitive may be turned into the imperfect of the indicative, and the direct regimen be placed, without altering the sense, between the participle and the imperfect, as :

Les hommes que j'ai vus partir.

Les femmes que j'ai vues danser.

* When the pronouns *me, te, se, nous, vous,* stand for *myself, thyself, himself or herself, ourselves, yourselves,* they are used as direct regimens, and the participle agrees with them in gender and number: *elles se sont blessées*, that is, they have wounded themselves. But when these pronouns stand for *to me, to thee, to him, or to her, to us, to you,* or for *to myself, to thyself,* or any word preceded by a preposition, the participle never agrees with them: *Elles se sont parlé; ils se sont succédé.*

We may say, without altering the sense :—

J'ai vu les hommes qui parlaient.

J'ai vu les femmes qui dansaient.

(f) But when the infinitive cannot be turned into the imperfect of the indicative, without altering the sense, the participle remains invariable :—

Les robes que j'ai vu coudre.

Les chansons que j'ai entendu chanter.

As one cannot say, without altering the sense :—

J'ai vu les robes qui cousaient.

J'ai entendu les chansons qui chantaient.

the participles *vu*, *entendu*, remain invariable.

(g) REMARK.—When the infinitive mood is preceded by a preposition, the participle follows the same rule as the one last mentioned, with the exception that the infinitive mood is not turned into the imperfect of the indicative :—

Les enfans qu'on a obligés de travailler.

La résolution que j'avais prise d'aller vous voir.

We may say, without altering the sense :—

On a obligé les enfans de travailler.

J'avais pris la résolution d'aller vous voir.

But we must write without agreement :—

Les moyens que j'ai conseillé de prendre.

Les leçons que j'ai commencé d'apprendre,

because we cannot say :—

J'ai conseillé les moyens de prendre.

J'ai commencé les leçons d'apprendre.

(h) When the auxiliary *avoir* is preceded by the word *en*, the participle agrees with its direct regimen, provided the regimen is expressed by one of the following pronouns : *le, la, les, nous, vous, se*, or by a substantive followed by the relative *que* :—

Vous les en aviez loués.

Il nous en avait blâmés.

Les faveurs que j'en ai reçues.

But we must write without agreement :—

Vous avez plus de livres que je ne vous en ai donné.

De ses malheureux ! combien j'en ai déjà vu,

because the direct regimen is not expressed by one of the pronouns *le, la, les, nous, vous, se*, or by a substantive followed by the relative *que*.

(i) The participle is variable when it has for its direct regimen *l'* representing a substantive :—

Je vous ai fait une promesse, et je l'ai tenue.

La lettre que j'ai écrite, je l'ai perdue.

The participle remains invariable when it has for its direct regimen *l'* representing an adjective :—

*Cette langue est moins difficile que je ne l'avais cru.**

*Cette fille est plus savante que je ne l'avais supposé.**

(l) The participle of neuter verbs, conjugated with *avoir*, remains invariable :—

Les trois heures que j'ai dormi.

Les jours que j'ai vécu.

EXCEPTIONS.—The participles past of the neuter verbs *coûter*, *valoir*, agree with the direct regimen, when *coûter* means *causer*, and *valoir*, *procurer* :—

Les soucis que cette affaire m'a coûtés,

that is, *m'a causés.*

Les richesses que cette affaire m'a values,

that is, *m'a procurées.*

(m) The participle past of impersonal verbs remains invariable :—

La disette qu'il y a eu cette année.

REMARKS on the participles *fait*, *laissé*.

(n) The participle *fait*, followed by an infinitive, remains invariable :—

Les maisons que j'ai fait bâtir.

* That is, *l'avais cru* difficile ; **l'avais supposé* savante.

The participle *laissé*, followed by the infinitive of a neuter verb, agrees with the direct regimen, when it is preceded by it:—

Les enfans que j'ai laissés partir.

Les mouchures que j'ai laissées tomber.

But when followed by the infinitive of an active verb, the participle *laissé* remains invariable:—

Les chemins que je lui ai laissé paver.

Les robes que je lui ai laissé coudre.

REMARK on the participle past, when the direct regimen is preceded by *le peu*.

(o) *Le peu* has in French two different significations.

When *le peu* means a little quantity, the participle agrees with the substantive which is placed after it: *le peu de viande*, (that is the small quantity) *que j'ai mangée m'a fait mal*.

On the contrary, when *le peu* means a total want, the participle agrees with *le peu*, which is masculine singular: *le peu de patience* (that is the want of patience) *qu'il a montré lui a fait beaucoup d'ennemis*.*

* In grammars published in this country, very seldom more than the first rules on participles are given; however, it is quite impossible to write correctly upon that subject, without understanding all the above rules mentioned.

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EXERCISES ON THE PARTICIPLES.

(a) Astronomy and navigation are sciences well known
 — *mis* f — f — f
 in Europe. The fleet, destined to the siege of Acre, was
 — f — *ner* — m
 composed of twenty ships. Do you like these slender
 — *ser* *petit*
 iron pillars ornamented with Corinthian capitals? This
pilier m *orner* de — *thien* *chapitau*.
 work abounds with passages addressed to the imagination
 m *abonder* — m *adresser* — f
 and feelings. A crowd of nymphs, crowned with
sentiment m f — *phe* de
 flowers, followed the goddess.

(b) That lady is loved by all those who know her.

The windows and the shutters were shut. The houses
 f *volet* m *fermer*.
 which we have bought, are well situated. My books
achetées — *er*. m
 have been torn. It is thought that these criminals
déchirer. *On croit* — *nel*
 will be condemned to death. The wicked are always
condamner *méchants*
 tormented by their conscience. The inhabitants of the

city of Sybaris banished the cocks for fear of being

de peur être

awakened by them. The greatest of the states of Europe

éveiller en La plupart m — f

have been formed from the ruins of the Roman empire.

—mer débris — — m

(c) The flowers which you have given me are

f

beautiful. They have lost the letters which you have

f

written them. I have given him the books which you

m

have sent me. Have you read the letters which I have

f

sent you? We have seen the books which you have

m

lent her. You speak of sciences which I have never

— f

learned. The pen and the paper which you have bought

f

m

are excellent. We too often forget the benefits which

—

m

we have received. What pains ! I have taken. Sister,

Que de peine ! f

I have not yet rewarded you.

encore

(d) They have applied* themselves to the study of

—quer se

* Reflected verbs take the auxiliary *être* in their compound tenses: *nous nous étions flattés*, we had flattered ourselves.

the German language. These ladies have ruined
f —ner

themselves by foolish expenses. These ladies have
dépense f *se*

written several letters to one another. These men have
sent me some of the letters.

ruined themselves in a very short time. These young
peu de

girls have cut their fingers. Those little boys have
se couper

washed their hands in cold water. Those boys have
se laver dans f

washed themselves in the river. My daughters have

bought for themselves several beautiful gowns. They
s'acheter f

have written (to each other.) My sister has wounded
se *se blesser*

herself. My sister has wounded her foot. The English

have rendered themselves famous in that battle.

(e) (f) I have seen her painting flowers. The
—dre

ladies whom I have heard sing were not your sisters.

We have heard them speaking. It is the song which I

have heard sung. I have read these books, and have

heard them read. These are the virtues which I have

voilà *f*

heard praised. It is the thing that I have seen done.

louer. *f* *faire.*

The little boys whom I have seen writing, were in my

room. You practise the virtues which you have heard

f *f*

commended.

louer.

(g) The soldiers whom they have constrained to walk.

on

Where are the books which I have given you to read.

m

Do not deviate from the good road which you have begun

écarter *f*

to follow. The lessons which you have advised me to

f *conseiller*

take, are very difficult.

(h) He has written more books than you have read.

m *n'en avez*

We have done it, and they have blamed us for it. These

en.

apples are very fine, I have chosen some. I have

f *j'en ai choisir quelques-unes.*

bought some books for my sisters, and you have bought

some for your brothers. You have received a letter from

en *f*

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your son, and I have received one from my daughter.

je n'ai une

Have you forgotten the favours which I have received

f

(from him ?) Louis the XIV. has performed alone more

en fait lui seul

exploits than others have read of. You have promised

— *m'en.*

me greater services than you have rendered me. The

— *m'en ne m'en.*

attentions which I have received (from him) are innume-

— *f en*

rable.

(i) Have you seen her ? Your brother has received

a letter, and after having read it, he has given it to me.

f lu

I have seen her, and have spoken to her. The English

language is not so difficult as I had thought. Have you

f

seen the queen ? No, I have not seen her.

(l) The soldiers which have fled, have been severely

fuir

punished. This woman has sunk under the weight

succomber poids m

of her misfortunes. What trouble that unfortunate

Que de peine

EXERCISES ON THE PARTICIPLES. 235

quarrel has cost me. These books have cost me twelve

f

m

francs. There are stars which, after having shone with a

—

briller de

bright light, have disappeared. Do you reckon all the

vif

compter

blessings which you have enjoyed, and all the dangers

m

dont

m

which you have escaped.

auxquels

(m) I have been ill during the hot weather

pendant les grandes chaleurs

we have had. The great inundations which there have

qu'il a faire.

inon— f

y a

been. The rain which we have had during the week, has

eu.

f

f

done much damage.

mal.

(n) Have you seen the house which he has ordered

f

faire

(to be built)? I have found the pins which those ladies

bâtir.

had dropped. The vases which you have let fall, are

laissé tomber.

— m

laisser

entirely spoiled. I saw these horses, but I have let them

gâter.

pass. The snuff

which I have let fall, has soiled

mouchures f pl.

salir

236 EXERCISES ON THE PARTICIPLES.

the carpet. The flowers which you have left to grow in
 m f
 my garden, are not pretty.

(o) My child, the little progress which you have
 peu de — m
 made, shows that you have not been attentive. The little
 humanity which this prince has shown, has disgusted his
 ————*té f*
 subjects. The little knowledge which I have acquired
 connaissance f *acquis*
 in my travels, will always be useful to me. The little
dans
 energy which my brothers have shown, has caused them
agilité f *faire*
 to lose that law suit. The little patience which he has
 procès. m —— f
 shown, has made him many enemies. The little meat
 f
 which I have eaten, has made me ill.
 rendre

RECAPITULATION.

These are the objects which have given rise to these
 Ce m *fait(n) naitre ∞*
 odd thoughts. These sciences are well known. Fraud
bizarre f —— f (b) —de f

EXERCISES ON THE PARTICIPLES. 237

and lies are almost always discovered. The lace
mensonge in *découvert.* (b) f
 which you have bought is beautiful. I have not learned
 (c) (c)
 the lesson which you have given me to learn. They have
 f (g)
 drowned themselves. Have you seen my sisters? No,
noyer (d) (c)
 I have not seen them. The young men of whom I have
 (c)
 spoken to you, deserve to be encouraged. She has
 (c) ————*ger.* (b)
 given herself up to despair. Where are the letters
s'abandonner (d) *au désespoir.*
 which I have given you to copy. Your brother and your
 (g)
 two sisters are not yet married. He has loved us.
encore (b) (c)
 Have your brothers seen the queen? Yes they have
 (c)
 seen her. All his soldiers have been taken prisoners, not
 (i) *faire* (b)
 one has escaped. I have found the pens which I had lost.
échapper. (c) f (c)
 The language which you have begun to learn is very dif-
 f (g)
 ficult. Obedient children are loved by their parents.
 (b)
 The history which I have begun to read, is full of
 f (g) *remplir* (b)

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entertaining anecdotes. We have forced them to it. All
amusant f (c) y

her relations are dead, and they have left her a consider-
parent (b) *laisser* (c) —

able fortune. I have seen her go out from church.
 — f (e)

When, and by whom were these men and women slain?
furent *tuer*, (b)

When was the law given to Moses? These men have
loi f (b)

been found innocent of the crime of which they were
 (b) — m

accused. The house which I am advised to buy, is not
 (b) f *conseiller* (g)

dear. It is a beautiful song, I have heard it sung several
 f (f)

times. I shall never forget the favour which you have
grace f

done me. These ladies have dined with us. They have
rendre (c) (l)

done it, and have been rewarded for it. This lady is not
 (e) (b) *en*.

so pretty as I thought. Have you seen those young
avoir cru. (i) (c)

ladies? Yes, we have seen them, but we have not found
 (c) (c)

them so learned as you have described them. The rain
 (c) f

we have had to-day, has prevented her from going out.
faire (m) (i) *sortir*.

EXERCISES ON THE PARTICIPLES. 239

In winter the ground is covered with snow, rivers are

f (b) de f
loaded with ice, and the trees are stripped of their
charger (b) *dépouiller* (b)

leaves. The heads which I have seen drawn, are beau-
f (f)

tiful. Those ladies have given themselves up to despair.
(d) au

Here is the song which I have heard sung. Have you
f

sent the letters which I have seen you writing? What
(c) (e)

provinces of France were assigned to the Black Prince?
— f — *gner* (b)

We must finish the letters which we have begun to write.
f (g)

Behold the man who has delivered us from it. The little
Voyez (h) en.

soup which I have eaten has made me ill. She has
f (o) *rendre* (c)

washed her hands.
(d)

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE PREPOSITION.

(a) The prepositions *à, de, en*, are always repeated before every substantive, pronoun, or verb, which they govern : *il répéta cela à ses enfans, et à ses amis ;—cela dépend de votre application et de votre mémoire ;—il voyagea en France et en Espagne.*

(b) The other prepositions are repeated before words which bear no resemblance to one another : *la patrie a des droits sur vos talents et sur vos vertus.* But they are not usually repeated before words which have nearly the same signification : *dans la mollesse et loisiveté*, and not *dans loisiveté*.

(c) The preposition is repeated before two adjectives, when they do not qualify the same substantive : *cet ouvrage est un mélange de bonnes et de mauvaises choses*, that is, of *good things* and of *bad things*. But we must say, without repeating the preposition : *de grandes et importantes nouvelles*, because *great* and *important* qualify the same substantive.

(d) The prepositions *proche, près, hors, vis-à-vis*, require *de* after them : *proche de mes fenêtres ; près de Londres ; vis-à-vis de l'église.*

EXERCISES ON THE PREPOSITIONS.

There are fine houses and large streets in Paris. Children

de

(a)

à

EXERCISES ON THE PREPOSITIONS. 241

ought to obey their father and mother. Land is divided
doivent à (a) f ——— *ser*
 into continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, promonto-
es (a) ——— *isthme* ——— *to-*
 ries, and coasts. The hieroglyphics of the Egyptians, were
ir ——— *phs*
 figures of men, animals, reptiles, and birds. He is without
 — (a) ——— (b)
 friends, and without money. He makes himself to be
Il se fait *craïn-*
 feared, by his wealth and violence. We have succeeded
dre (b) *opulence* — f *réussir*
 by our opulence and grandeur. We ought to encourage
 (b) ——— ——— *ger*
 those who apply themselves to arts and sciences. I have
 (a) ———
 seen beautiful and large pictures. I have seen large and
 (c) *de* m *de* (c)
 small pictures. That young man speaks without discretion
 (b) ———
 and reserve. I have received letters from my father,
 ——— (a)
 mother, and sisters. They live opposite the church.
vis-à-vis (d)
 He sat near my windows. She is out of the room. I
 (d) *hors* (d)
 have bought large and small apples.
de (c)

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE ADVERB.

(a) Adverbs are usually placed, in French, after the simple tenses, and between the auxiliary and the participle of compound tenses; but compound adverbs are always placed after the participle :* *il parle souvent, il a souvent écrit, il a agi conséquemment.*

REMARKS on some adverbs.

(b) The adverbs of comparison, *aussi, autant*, are not to be employed the one for the other; *aussi* is joined to adjectives and adverbs : *elle est aussi aimable que sa soeur; elle a parlé aussi éloquemment que son frère*; — *autant* is joined to verbs and substantives : *elle est autant estimée que sa soeur; elle a autant d'esprit que sa soeur*. When there is no comparison, *si* and *tant* are used instead of *aussi, autant* : *elle est si aimable; elle a tant travaillé.*

(c) The adverbs *ici, là*, are not to be followed by *où*. Instead of saying : *c'est ici où j'irai; c'est là où j'irai*, we must say : *c'est ici que j'irai; c'est là que j'irai.*

(d) The adverbs *plus, moins, mieux*, when repeated, ought not to be united by *et*. Do not say : *plus je vous*

* Adverbs are never put, as in English, between the nominative and the subject.

vois et plus je vous aime, say : *plus je vous vois, plus je vous aime*.

OF THE USE OF THE NEGATIVES *ne*, *ne pas*, *ne point*.

Point denies absolutely, and signifies not at all, *pas* denies sometimes but in part, *ne* is the least expressive of all negatives.

(*e*) The particule *ne* is used after the words *plus*, *moins*, *mieux*, *pire*, *meilleur*, *autre*, *autrement*, as well as after the verbs *empêcher*, *prendre garde*, *appréhender*, *avoir peur*, *craindre*,* when they are affirmatively used : *elle est plus belle que je ne l'avais cru ; il est tout autre qu'il n'était, cela empêche qu'on ne l'aime ; prenez garde qu' on ne vous voie ; je crains qu'il ne me voie*, etc.

EXCEPTIONS.—*Ne* is suppressed before the second verb, when the first is preceded by a negative : *elle n'est pas plus belle que je l'avais cru ; il n'est pas autrement qu'il était ; cela n'empêche pas qu'on l'aime ; je ne crains pas qu'il me voie*, etc.

REMARKS.—After the verbs *appréhender*, *craindre*, *avoir peur*, we put *ne pas*, if we wish for the thing expressed in the second verb : *je crains qu'il ne vienne pas*, that is, I wish he may come. But if we do not wish for it, *ne* only is used : *je crains qu'il ne vienne*, that is, I do not wish him to come.

(*g*) The verbs *désespérer*, *disconvenir*, *nier*, *douter*,* require *ne* before the next verb, when negatively used :

* These verbs require the subjunctive mood.

je ne désespère pas que vous ne réussissiez ; je ne disconviens pas que cela ne soit ; etc. *Ne* is suppressed when the verbs *désespérer*, *disconvenir*, *nier*, *douter*, are affirmatively used : *je désespère que vous réussissiez ; je disconviens que cela soit ; etc.*

(h) The conjunctions *à moins que*, *de crainte que*, *de peur que*, require *ne* before the next verb : *à moins que vous ne lui parliez ; de crainte que vous ne lui parliez ; etc.*

(i) *Pas* et *point* are suppressed when there is in the sentence one of the following words : *guère*, *jamais*, *nul*, *aucun*, *pas un*, *personne*, *rien*, and *ni*, when repeated : *je ne chante jamais ; nul ne sait cela ; personne ne m'a dit cela ; ni vous ni moi n'irons le voir ; etc.*

EXERCISES ON THE ADVERB.

She often comes to see me. He seldom speaks to me.

(a)

(a)

They have sometimes written to me. Little girls often

(a)

(u)

cry. They have not cried often. I like soup very much.

(a)

(a)

I have not liked it much. I was not so idle as my bro-

(a)

(b)

ther. They were not so much beloved as their brothers.

(b)

They were so much loved. We were so tired. We were

(b)

(b)

not so tired as you were. My sisters did not look at it

(b) *Péties.*

so much as my cousins. He spoke so well. He was so

(b) (b) (b)

esteemed. He has so much money. He has not so much

(b) (b)

money as you have. It is here where I live. It was

en (c)

there were you lost it. The less we study, the less we

là (c) (d)

will improve. The more I know her, the more I love

profiter. (d)

her. They are more forward than I thought. That

(e) *avancer*

man despises those who speak otherwise than they

mépriser *autrement* (e)

think. I know a person who is more learned than you

(e)

are. I do not know a person more learned than you are.

You are younger than I am. You are not younger than

(e)

I am. She fears that her child is not in good health.

(e)

She apprehends that her husband is consumptive.

—*der* (e) *poitrinaire.*

That young man does not speak otherwise than he thinks.

She is less pretty than she was. She is not less pretty

(e)

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than she was. I do not doubt that she will write to you.

(g)

I doubt that she will write to you. The Egyptians did

(g)

not doubt that certain animals were divinities. They do

(g)

not deny that I did it. I agree they did it. None of

(g)

convenir (g)

(i)

the judges were present. No one can flatter himself

Personne (i)

that he will never be ill. The more I study the German

qu'il

∞ (d)

language, the more I like it. He has neither money nor

(i)

friends. It was here where I lost my watch. I am as

(c)

much surprised as you are. She relates things otherwise

(b)

(e)

than they are. They do not relate things otherwise than

they are. The more I see her, the more I like her.

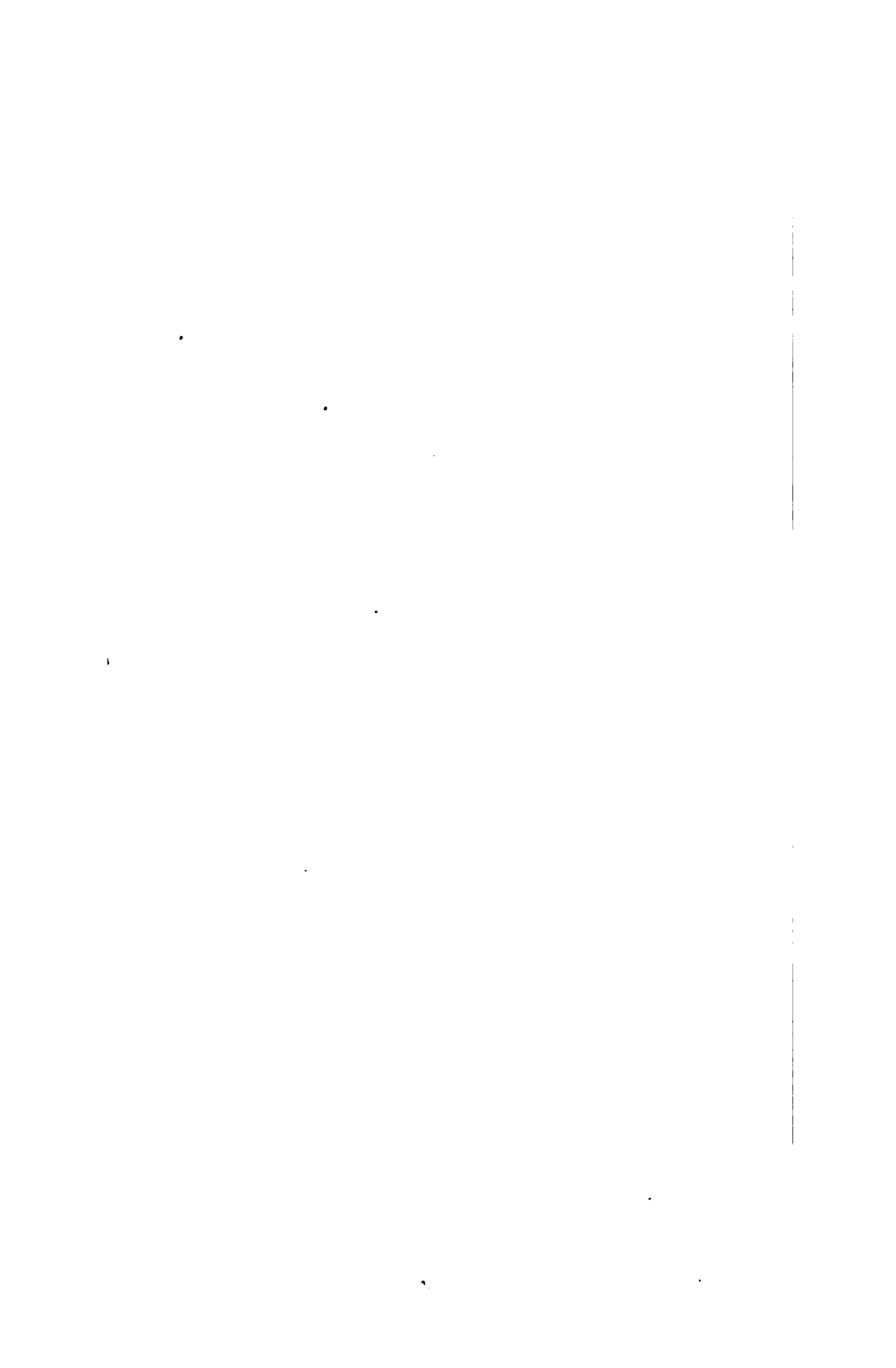
∞ (d)

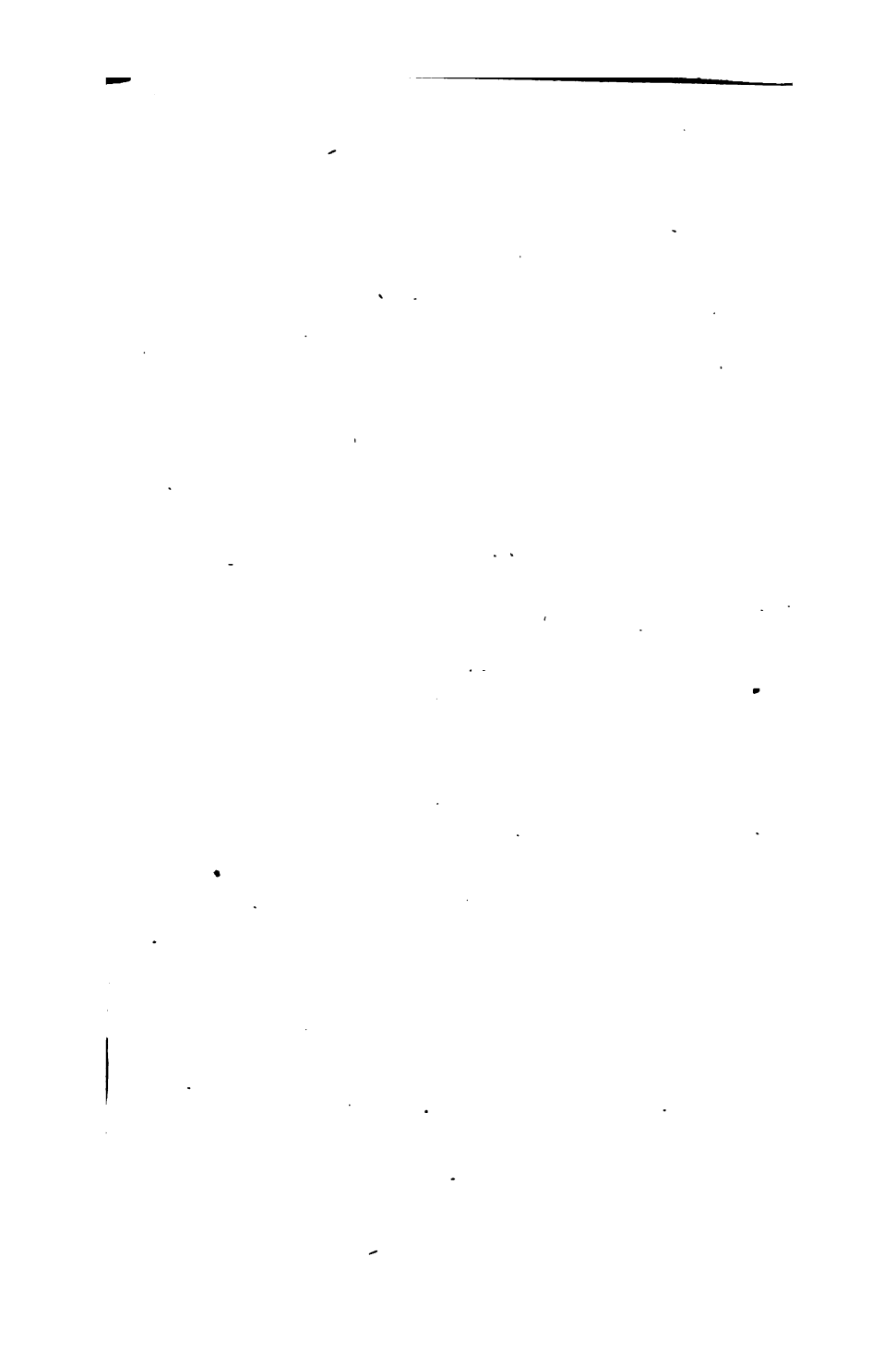
That little girl never reads. He has read very slowly.

(a)

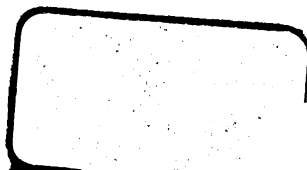
(a)

END.









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